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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : A61K 45/06, 31/585, 31/41		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 96/40258 (43) International Publication Date: 19 December 1996 (19.12.96)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/09342 (22) International Filing Date: 5 June 1996 (05.06.96) (30) Priority Data: 08/486,089 7 June 1995 (07.06.95) US (60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 08/486,089 (CON) Filed on 7 June 1996 (07.06.96)		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>	
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(54) Title: SPIRONOLACTONE AND ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONIST COMBINATION THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE			
(57) Abstract <p>A combination therapy comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an epoxy-free spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist and a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist is described for treatment of circulatory disorders, including cardiovascular disorders such as hypertension, congestive heart failure, cirrhosis and ascites. Preferred angiotensin II receptor antagonists are those compounds having high potency and bioavailability and which are characterized in having an imidazole or triazole moiety attached to a biphenylmethyl or pyridinyl/phenylmethyl moiety. A preferred epoxy-free spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist is spironolactone. A preferred combination therapy includes the angiotensin II receptor antagonist 5-[2-[5-[(3,5-dibutyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-pyridinyl]phenyl]-1H-tetrazole and the aldosterone receptor antagonist spironolactone.</p>			

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SPIRONOLACTONE AND ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONIST
COMBINATION THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF CONGESTIVE
HEART FAILURE

5

Field of the Invention

Combinations of a spiro lactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist and an angiotensin II receptor antagonist are described for use in treatment of circulatory disorders, including cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, congestive heart failure, cirrhosis and ascites. Of particular interest are therapies using an epoxy-free spiro lactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist compound such as spironolactone in combination with an angiotensin II receptor antagonist compound.

Background of the Invention

Myocardial (or cardiac) failure, whether a consequence of a previous myocardial infarction, heart disease associated with hypertension, or primary cardiomyopathy, is a major health problem of worldwide proportions. The incidence of symptomatic heart failure has risen steadily over the past several decades.

In clinical terms, decompensated cardiac failure consists of a constellation of signs and symptoms that arises from congested organs and hypoperfused tissues to form the congestive heart failure (CHF) syndrome. Congestion is caused largely by increased venous pressure and by inadequate sodium (Na^+) excretion, relative to dietary Na^+ intake, and is importantly related to circulating levels of aldosterone (ALDO). An abnormal retention of Na^+ occurs via tubular epithelial cells throughout the nephron, including the later portion of the distal tubule and cortical collecting ducts, where

ALDO receptor sites are present.

ALDO is the body's most potent mineralocorticoid hormone. As connoted by the term 5 mineralocorticoid, this steroid hormone has mineral-regulating activity. It promotes Na^+ reabsorption not only in the kidney, but also from the lower gastrointestinal tract and salivary and sweat glands, each of which represents classic ALDO-responsive tissues. 10 ALDO regulates Na^+ and water resorption at the expense of potassium (K^+) and magnesium (Mg^{2+}) excretion.

ALDO can also provoke responses in nonepithelial cells. Elicited by a chronic elevation in 15 plasma ALDO level that is inappropriate relative to dietary Na^+ intake, these responses can have adverse consequences on the structure of the cardiovascular system. Hence, ALDO can contribute to the progressive nature of myocardial failure for multiple reasons.

20 Multiple factors regulate ALDO synthesis and metabolism, many of which are operative in the patient with myocardial failure. These include renin as well as non-renin-dependent factors (such as K^+ , ACTH) that 25 promote ALDO synthesis. Hepatic blood flow, by regulating the clearance of circulating ALDO, helps determine its plasma concentration, an important factor in heart failure characterized by reduction in cardiac output and hepatic blood flow.

30 The renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) is one of the hormonal mechanisms involved in regulating pressure/volume homeostasis and also in the development of hypertension. Activation of the renin-angiotensin- 35 aldosterone system begins with renin secretion from the juxtaglomerular cells in the kidney and culminates in the formation of angiotensin II, the primary active species

of this system. This octapeptide, angiotensin II, is a potent vasoconstrictor and also produces other physiological effects such as stimulating aldosterone secretion, promoting sodium and fluid retention, 5 inhibiting renin secretion, increasing sympathetic nervous system activity, stimulating vasopressin secretion, causing positive cardiac inotropic effect and modulating other hormonal systems.

10 Previous studies have shown that antagonizing angiotensin II binding at its receptors is a viable approach to inhibit the renin-angiotensin system, given the pivotal role of this octapeptide which mediates the actions of the renin-angiotensin system through 15 interaction with various tissue receptors. There are several known angiotensin II antagonists, most of which are peptidic in nature. Such peptidic compounds are of limited use due to their lack of oral bioavailability or their short duration of action. Also, commercially- 20 available peptidic angiotensin II antagonists (e.g., Saralasin) have a significant residual agonist activity which further limit their therapeutic application.

25 Non-peptidic compounds with angiotensin II antagonist properties are known. For example, early descriptions of such non-peptidic compounds include the sodium salt of 2-n-butyl-4-chloro-1-(2-chlorobenzyl)imidazole-5-acetic acid which has specific competitive angiotensin II antagonist activity as shown 30 in a series of binding experiments, functional assays and in vivo tests [P. C. Wong et al, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 247(1), 1-7 (1988)]. Also, the sodium salt of 2-butyl-4-chloro-1-(2-nitrobenzyl)imidazole-5-acetic acid has specific competitive angiotensin II antagonist 35 activity as shown in a series of binding experiments, functional assays and in vivo tests [A. T. Chiu et al, European J. Pharmacol., 157, 31-21 (1988)]. A family of

1-benzylimidazole-5-acetate derivatives has been shown to have competitive angiotensin II antagonist properties [A. T. Chiu et al, J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 250(3), 867-874 (1989)]. U.S. Patent No. 4,816,463 to Blankey et al 5 describes a family of 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo(4,5-c)-tetrahydro-pyridine derivatives useful as antihypertensives, some of which are reported to antagonize the binding of labelled angiotensin II to rat adrenal receptor preparation and thus cause a significant 10 decrease in mean arterial blood pressure in conscious hypertensive rats. Other families of non-peptidic angiotensin II antagonists have been characterized by molecules having a biphenylmethyl moiety attached to a heterocyclic moiety. For example, EP No. 253,310, 15 published 20 January 1988, describes a series of aralkyl imidazole compounds, including in particular a family of biphenylmethyl substituted imidazoles, as antagonists to the angiotensin II receptor. EP No. 323,841 published 12 July 1989 describes four classes of angiotensin II 20 antagonists, namely, biphenylmethylpyrroles, biphenylmethylpyrazoles, biphenylmethyl-1,2,3-triazoles and biphenylmethyl 4-substituted-4H-1,2,4-triazoles, including the compound 3,5-dibutyl-4-[(2'-carboxybiphenyl-4-yl)methyl]-4H-1,2,4-triazole. U.S. 25 Patent No. 4,880,804 to Carini et al describes a family of biphenylmethylbenzimidazole compounds as angiotensin II receptor blockers for use in treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.

30 Many aldosterone receptor blocking drugs are known. For example, spironolactone is a drug which acts at the mineralocorticoid receptor level by competitively inhibiting aldosterone binding. This steroid compound has been used for blocking aldosterone-dependent sodium 35 transport in the distal tubule of the kidney in order to reduce edema and to treat essential hypertension and primary hyperaldosteronism [F. Mantero et al, Clin. Sci.

Mol. Med., 45 (Suppl 1), 219s-224s (1973)]. Spironolactone is also used commonly in the treatment of other hyperaldosterone-related diseases such as liver cirrhosis and congestive heart failure [F.J. Saunders et al, Aldactone: Spironolactone: A Comprehensive Review, Searle, New York (1978)]. Progressively-increasing doses of spironolactone from 1 mg to 400 mg per day [i.e., 1 mg/day, 5 mg/day, 20 mg/day] were administered to a spironolactone-intolerant patient to treat cirrhosis-related ascites [P.A. Greenberger et al, N. Eng. Reg. Allergy Proc., 7(4), 343-345 (Jul-Aug, 1986)]. It has been recognized that development of myocardial fibrosis is sensitive to circulating levels of both Angiotensin II and aldosterone, and that the aldosterone antagonist spironolactone prevents myocardial fibrosis in animal models, thereby linking aldosterone to excessive collagen deposition [D. Klug et al, Am. J. Cardiol., 71 (3), 46A-54A (1993)]. Spironolactone has been shown to prevent fibrosis in animal models irrespective of the development of left ventricular hypertrophy and the presence of hypertension [C.G. Brilla et al, J. Mol. Cell. Cardiol., 25(5), 563-575 (1993)]. Spironolactone at a dosage ranging from 25 mg to 100 mg daily is used to treat diuretic-induced hypokalemia, when orally-administered potassium supplements or other potassium-sparing regimens are considered inappropriate [Physicians' Desk Reference, 46th Edn., p. 2153, Medical Economics Company Inc., Montvale, N.J. (1992)].

30 Previous studies have shown that inhibiting ACE inhibits the renin-angiotensin system by substantially complete blockade of the formation of angiotensin II. Many ACE inhibitors have been used clinically to control hypertension. While ACE inhibitors may effectively 35 control hypertension, side effects are common including chronic cough, skin rash, loss of taste sense, proteinuria and neutropenia.

Moreover, although ACE inhibitors effectively block the formation of angiotensin II, aldosterone levels are not well controlled in certain patients having cardiovascular diseases. For example, despite continued ACE inhibition in hypertensive patients receiving captopril, there has been observed a gradual return of plasma aldosterone to baseline levels [J. Staessen et al, J. Endocrinol., 91, 457-465 (1981)]. A similar effect has been observed for patients with myocardial infarction receiving zofenopril [C. Borghi et al, J. Clin. Pharmacol., 33, 40-45 (1993)]. This phenomenon has been termed "aldosterone escape".

Another series of steroidal-type aldosterone receptor antagonists is exemplified by epoxy-containing spironolactone derivatives. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,559,332 issued to Grob et al describes 9 α ,11 α -epoxy-containing spironolactone derivatives as aldosterone antagonists useful as diuretics. These 9 α ,11 α -epoxy steroids have been evaluated for endocrine effects in comparison to spironolactone [M. de Gasparo et al, J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., 240(2), 650-656 (1987)].

Combinations of an aldosterone antagonist and an ACE inhibitor have been investigated for treatment of heart failure. It is known that mortality is higher in patients with elevated levels of plasma aldosterone and that aldosterone levels increase as CHF progresses from activation of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System (RAAS). Routine use of a diuretic may further elevate aldosterone levels. ACE inhibitors consistently inhibit angiotensin II production but exert only a mild and transient antialdosterone effect.

Combining an ACE inhibitor and spironolactone has been suggested to provide substantial inhibition of the

entire RAAS. For example, a combination of enalapril and spironolactone has been administered to ambulatory patients with monitoring of blood pressure [P. Poncelet et al, Am. J. Cardiol., 65(2), 33K-35K (1990)]. In a 90-5 patient study, a combination of captopril and spironolactone was administered and found effective to control refractory CHF without serious incidents of hyperkalemia [U. Dahlstrom et al, Am. J. Cardiol., 71, 29A-33A (21 Jan 1993)]. Spironolactone coadministered 10 with an ACE inhibitor was reported to be highly effective in 13 of 16 patients afflicted with congestive heart failure [A.A. van Vliet et al, Am. J. Cardiol., 71, 21A-28A (21 Jan 1993)]. Clinical improvements have been reported for patients receiving a co-therapy of 15 spironolactone and the ACE inhibitor enalapril, although this report mentions that controlled trials are needed to determine the lowest effective doses and to identify which patients would benefit most from combined therapy [F. Zannad, Am. J. Cardiol., 71(3), 34A-39A (1993)].

20

Combinations of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and aldosterone receptor antagonist, are known. For example, PCT Application No. US91/09362 published 25 June 1992 describes treatment of 25 hypertension using a combination of an imidazole-containing angiotensin II antagonist compound and a diuretic such as spironolactone.

Summary of the Invention

A combination therapy comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and a therapeutically-effective amount of an epoxy-free spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist is useful to treat circulatory disorders, including cardiovascular disorders such as hypertension, congestive heart failure, cirrhosis and ascites.

The phrase "angiotensin II receptor antagonist" is intended to embrace one or more compounds or agents having the ability to interact with a receptor site located on various human body tissues, which site is a receptor having a relatively high affinity for angiotensin II and which receptor site is associated with mediating one or more biological functions or events such as vasoconstriction or vasorelaxation, kidney-mediated sodium and fluid retention, sympathetic nervous system activity, and in modulating secretion of various substances such as aldosterone, vasopressin and renin, to lower blood pressure in a subject susceptible to or afflicted with elevated blood pressure. Interactions of such angiotensin II receptor antagonist with this receptor site may be characterized as being either "competitive" (i.e., "surmountable") or as being "insurmountable". These terms, "competitive" and "insurmountable", characterize the relative rates, faster for the former term and slower for the latter term, at which the antagonist compound dissociates from binding with the receptor site.

The phrase "epoxy-free spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist" embraces an agent or compound, or a combination of two or more of such agents or compounds, which agent or compound binds to the

aldosterone receptor as a competitive inhibitor of the action of aldosterone itself at the receptor site in the renal tubules, so as to modulate the receptor-mediated activity of aldosterone. Typical of such aldosterone 5 receptor antagonists are spiro lactone-type compounds. The term "spiro lactone-type" is intended to characterize a steroidal structure comprising a lactone moiety attached to a steroid nucleus, typically at the steroid "D" ring, through a spiro bond configuration. Preferred 10 spiro lactone-type compounds are epoxy-free, e.g., compounds which do not contain an epoxy moiety attached to any portion of the steroid nucleus.

The phrase "combination therapy", in defining 15 use of an angiotensin II antagonist and a spiro lactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist, is intended to embrace administration of each antagonist in a sequential manner in a regimen that will provide beneficial effects of the drug combination, and is intended to embrace co- 20 administration of the antagonist agents in a substantially simultaneous manner, such as in a single capsule having a fixed ratio of active ingredients or in multiple, separate capsules for each antagonist agent.

25 The phrase "therapeutically-effective" is intended to qualify the amount of each antagonist agent for use in the combination therapy which will achieve the goal of reduction of hypertension with improvement in cardiac sufficiency by reducing or preventing, for 30 example, hypertension and/or the progression of congestive heart failure.

The phrase "low-dose amount", in characterizing 35 a therapeutically-effective amount of the aldosterone receptor antagonist agent in the combination therapy, is intended to define a quantity of such agent, or a range of quantity of such agent, that is capable of improving

cardiac sufficiency while reducing or avoiding one or more aldosterone-antagonist-induced side effects, such as hyperkalemia. A dosage of an aldosterone receptor antagonist, e.g., spironolactone, which would accomplish 5 the therapeutic goal of favorably enhancing cardiac sufficiency, while reducing or avoiding side effects, would be a dosage that substantially avoids inducing diuresis, that is, a substantially non-diuresis-effective dosage or a non-diuretic-effective amount of an 10 aldosterone receptor antagonist.

Another combination therapy of interest would consist essentially of three active agents, namely, an AII antagonist, an aldosterone receptor antagonist agent 15 and a diuretic.

For a combination of AII antagonist agent and an ALDO antagonist agent, the agents would be used in combination in a weight ratio range from about 0.5-to-one 20 to about twenty-to-one of the AII antagonist agent to the aldosterone receptor antagonist agent. A preferred range of these two agents (AII antagonist-to-ALDO antagonist) would be from about one-to-one to about fifteen-to-one, while a more preferred range would be from about one-to- 25 one to about five-to-one, depending ultimately on the selection of the AII antagonist and ALDO antagonist. The diuretic agent may be present in a ratio range of 0.1-to-one to about ten to one (AII antagonist to diuretic).

Detailed Description of the Invention

Examples of angiotensin II (AII) antagonists which may be used in the combination therapy are shown in 5 the following categories:

A first group of AII antagonists consists of the following compounds:

saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170,
10 EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282,
BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194,
EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057,
LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22,
WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium,
15 E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan,
L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan,
UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234,
L-162441, L-163007, PD-123177, A-81988, BMS-180560,
CGP-38560A, CGP-48369, DA-2079, DE-3489, DuP-167,
20 EXP-063, EXP-6155, EXP-6803, EXP-7711, EXP-9270, FK-739,
HR-720, ICI-D6888, ICI-D7155, ICI-D8731, isoteoline,
KRI-1177, L-158809, L-158978, L-159874, LR B087,
LY-285434, LY-302289, LY-315995, RG-13647, RWJ-38970,
RWJ-46458, S-8307, S-8308, saprisartan, saralasin,
25 Sarmesin, WK-1360, X-6803, ZD-6888, ZD-7155, ZD-8731,
BIBS39, CI-996, DMP-811, DuP-532, EXP-929, L-163017,
LY-301875, XH-148, XR-510, zolasartan and PD-123319.

30 A second group of AII antagonists of interest consists of the following compounds:

saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170,
EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282,
BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194,
EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057,
35 LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22,
WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium,
E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan,

12

L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan, UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234, L-162441, L-163007 and PD-123177.

5 A family of spirolactone-type compounds of interest for use in the combination therapy is defined by Formula A

10

(A)

wherein R is lower alkyl of up to 5 carbon
15 atoms, and

20 Lower alkyl residues include branched and unbranched groups, preferably methyl, ethyl and n-propyl.

Specific compounds of interest within Formula A are the following:

25 7 α -Acylythio-3-oxo-4,15-androstadiene-[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
3-Oxo-7 α -propionylthio-4,15-androstadiene-[17((β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
6 β ,7 β -Methylene-3-oxo4,15-androstadiene-[17((β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
30 15 α ,16 α -Methylene-3-oxo-4,7 α -propionylthio-4-androstene[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
6 β ,7 β ,15 α ,16 α -Dimethylene-3-oxo-4-androstene
[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
35 7 α -Acylythio-15 β ,16 β -Methylene-3-oxo-4-androstene-[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
15 β ,16 β -Methylene-3-oxo-7 β -propionylthio-4-

androstene-[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one; and
6 β ,7 β ,15 β ,16 β -Dimethylene-3-oxo-4-androstene-[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one.

5 Methods to make compounds of Formula A are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,129,564 to Wiechart et al issued on 12 December 1978.

10 A second family of spirolactone-type compounds of interest for use in the combination therapy is defined by Formula B:

15

(B)

wherein

20 R^1 is C_{1-3} -alkyl or C_{1-3} acyl and R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-3} -alkyl.

Specific compounds of interest within Formula B are the following:

25 1 α -Acetylthio-15 β ,16 β -methylene-7 α -methylthio-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-21,17-carbolactone; and
15 β ,16 β -Methylene-1 α ,7 α -dimethylthio-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-21,17-carbolactone.

30 Methods to make the compounds of Formula B are described in U.S. Patent No. 4,789,668 to Nickisch et al which issued 6 December 1988.

35 A third family of spirolactone-type compounds of interest for use in the combination therapy is defined by a structure of Formula C:

5

(C)

Specific compounds of interest include:

7 α -Acylthio-21-hydroxy-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-17-carboxylic acid lactones; and

10

21-hydroxy-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-1,4-diene-17-carboxylic acid lactone.

Methods to make the compounds of Formula C are described 15 in U.S. Patent No. 3,257,390 to Patchett which issued 21 June 1966. Of particular interest is the compound spironolactone having the following structure and formal name:

20

25 "spironolactone": 17-hydroxy-7 α -mercapto-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-21-carboxylic acid γ -lactone acetate

30 Spironolactone is sold by G.D. Searle & Co., Skokie, Illinois, under the trademark "ALDACTONE", in tablet dosage form at doses of 25 mg, 50 mg and 100 mg per tablet.

35 A diuretic agent may be used in the combination of ACE inhibitor and aldosterone receptor antagonist. Such diuretic agent may be selected from several known classes, such as thiazides and related sulfonamides, potassium-sparing diuretics, loop diuretics and organic mercurial diuretics.

Angiotensin II receptor antagonist compounds suitable for use in the combination therapy are described in Table II, below. Preferred compounds for use in the combination therapy may be generally characterized 5 structurally as having two portions. A first portion constitutes a mono-aryl-alkyl moiety, or a bi-aryl-alkyl moiety, or a mono-heteroaryl-alkyl moiety, or a bi-heteroaryl-alkyl moiety. A second portion constitutes a heterocyclic moiety or an open chain hetero-atom-containing 10 moiety.

Typically, the first-portion mono/bi-aryl/heteroaryl-alkyl moiety is attached to the second portion heterocyclic/open-chain moiety through the alkyl 15 group of the mono/bi-aryl/heteroaryl-alkyl moiety to any substitutable position on the heterocyclic/open-chain moiety second portion. Suitable first-portion mono/bi-aryl/heteroaryl-alkyl moieties are defined by any of the various moieties listed under Formula I:

20

Ar-Alk-L
Ar-L-Ar-Alk-L
Het-L-Ar-Alk-L
Het-L-Het-Alk-L (I)
25 Ar-L-Het-Alk-L
Het-L-Alk-L

wherein the abbreviated notation used in the moieties of 30 Formula I is defined as follows:

30

"Ar" means a five or six-membered carbocyclic ring system consisting of one ring or two fused rings, with such ring or rings being typically fully unsaturated but which also may be partially or fully saturated. "Phenyl" radical 35 most typically exemplifies "Ar".

"Het" means a monocyclic or bicyclic fused ring

16

system having from five to eleven ring members, and having at least one of such ring members being a hetero atom selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and with such ring system containing up to six of such hetero atoms as 5 ring members.

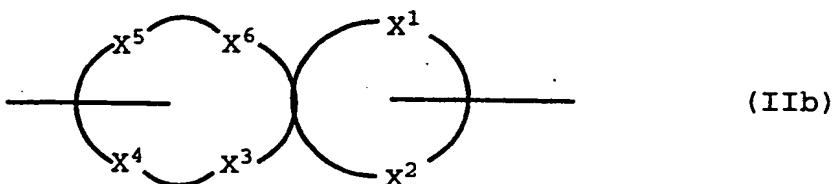
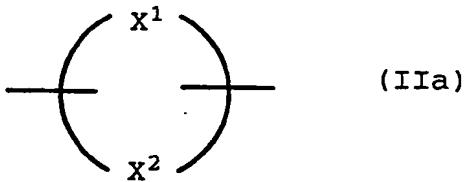
"Alk" means an alkyl radical or alkylene chain, linear or branched, containing from one to about five carbon atoms. Typically, "Alk" means "methylene", i.e., -CH₂-.

10

"L" designates a single bond or a bivalent linker moiety selected from carbon, oxygen and sulfur. When "L" is carbon, such carbon has two hydrido atoms attached thereto.

15

Suitable second-portion heterocyclic moieties of the angiotensin II antagonist compounds, for use in the combination therapy, are defined by any of the various moieties listed under Formula IIa or IIb:



wherein each of X^1 through X^6 is selected from $-\text{CH}=$, $-\text{CH}_2-$, 5 $-\text{N}=$, $-\text{NH}-$, O , and S , with the proviso that at least one of X^1 through X^6 in each of Formula IIa and Formula IIb must be a hetero atom. The heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa or IIb may be attached through a bond from any ring member of the Formula IIa or IIb heterocyclic moiety having a 10 substitutable or a bond-forming position.

Examples of monocyclic heterocyclic moieties of Formula IIa include thienyl, furyl, pyranyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, 15 pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, isopyrrolyl, 3-isopyrrolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2-dithioly, 1,3-dithioly, 1,2,3-oxathioly, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 20 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3,4-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3,5-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3-dioxazolyl, 1,2,4-dioxazolyl, 1,3,2-dioxazolyl, 1,3,4-dioxazolyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazolyl, 1,3-oxathioly, 1,2-pyranyl, 1,4-pyranyl, 1,2-pyronyl, 1,4-pyronyl, pyridinyl, 25 piperazinyl, s-triazinyl, as-triazinyl, v-triazinyl, 1,2,4-oxazinyl, 1,3,2-oxazinyl, 1,3,6-oxazinyl, 1,2,6-oxazinyl, 1,4-oxazinyl, *o*-isoxazinyl, *p*-isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, 1,2,6-oxathiazinyl, 1,4,2-oxadiazinyl,

1,3,5,2-oxadiazinyl, morpholinyl, azepinyl, oxepinyl, thiepinyl and 1,2,4-diazepinyl.

Examples of bicyclic heterocyclic moieties of

5 Formula IIb include benzo[b]thienyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxaliny, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, isochromanyl, chromanyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl,

10 2H-furo[3,2-b]pyranyl, 5H-pyrido[2,3-d][1,2]oxazinyl, 1H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]oxazolyl, 4H-imidazo[4,5-d]thiazolyl, pyrazino[2,3-d]pyridazinyl, imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl, cyclopenta[b]pyranyl, 4H-[1,3]oxathiolo-[5,4-b]pyrrolyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl, imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazinyl and

15 4H-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-d]imidazolyl.

The angiotensin II receptor antagonist compounds, as provided by the first-and-second-portion moieties of Formula I and II, are further characterized by an acidic

20 moiety attached to either of said first-and-second-portion moieties. Preferably this acidic moiety is attached to the first-portion moiety of Formula I and is defined by Formula III:

25 $-U_nA$ (III)

wherein n is a number selected from zero through three, inclusive, and wherein A is an acidic group selected to contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom, and the amide, ester and salt derivatives of said acidic moieties; wherein

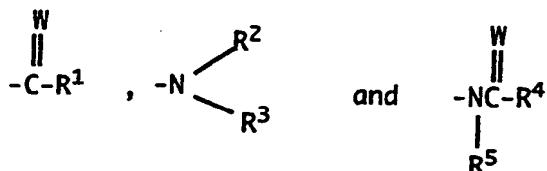
30 U is a spacer group independently selected from one or more of alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl and heteroaryl having one or more ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms.

35 The phrase "acidic group selected to contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom", as used to define the $-U_nA$

moiety, is intended to embrace chemical groups which, when attached to any substitutable position of the Formula I-IIa/b moiety, confers acidic character to the compound of Formula I-IIa/b. "Acidic character" means proton-donor capability, that is, the capacity of the compound of Formula I-IIa/b to be a proton donor in the presence of a proton-receiving substance such as water. Typically, the acidic group should be selected to have proton-donor capability such that the product compound of Formula I-IIa/b has a pK_a 5 in a range from about one to about twelve. More typically, the Formula I-IIa/b compound would have a pK_a in a range from about two to about seven. An example of an acidic group containing at least one acidic hydrogen atom is 10 carboxyl group (-COOH). Where n is zero and A is -COOH, in the $-U_nA$ moiety, such carboxyl group would be attached 15 directly to one of the Formula I-IIa/b positions. The Formula I-IIa/b compound may have one $-U_nA$ moiety attached at one of the Formula I-IIa/b positions, or may have a plurality of such $-U_nA$ moieties attached at more than one of 20 the Formula I-IIa/b positions. There are many examples of acidic groups other than carboxyl group, selectable to contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom. Such other acidic groups may be collectively referred to as "bioisosteres of carboxylic acid" or referred to as "acidic 25 bioisosteres". Specific examples of such acidic bioisosteres are described hereinafter. Compounds of Formula I-IIa/b may have one or more acidic protons and, therefore, may have one or more pK_a values. It is preferred, however, that at least one of these pK_a values of 30 the Formula I-IIa/b compound as conferred by the $-U_nA$ moiety be in a range from about two to about seven. The $-U_nA$ moiety may be attached to one of the Formula I-IIa/b positions through any portion of the $-U_nA$ moiety which results in a Formula I-IIa/b compound being relatively 35 stable and also having a labile or acidic proton to meet the foregoing pK_a criteria. For example, where the $-U_nA$ acid moiety is tetrazole, the tetrazole is typically attached at

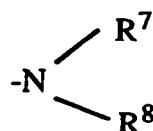
the tetrazole ring carbon atom.

For any of the moieties embraced by Formula I and
Formula II, such moieties may be substituted at any
5 substitutable position by one or more radicals selected from
hydrido, hydroxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl,
hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, halo, oxo, alkoxy, aryloxy,
aralkoxy, aralkylthio, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl,
10 cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, aroyl, cycloalkenyl, cyano,
cyanoamino, nitro, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxy carbonyloxy,
alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, aralkoxy carbonyl, carboxyl,
mercapto, mercaptocarbonyl, alkylthio, arylthio,
alkylthiocarbonyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl,
15 haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl,
arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroaryl having one or more
ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms,
and amino and amido radicals of the formula



20

wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom; wherein each of R¹ through R⁵ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, VR⁶ and

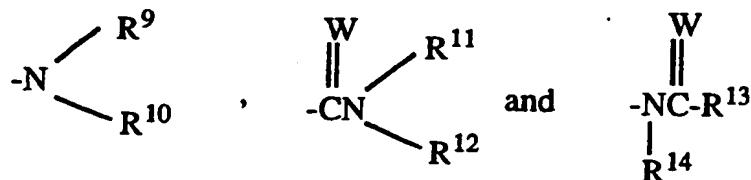


25

wherein Y is selected from oxygen atom and sulfur atom and R⁶ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl and aryl; wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl,

arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is further independently selected from amino and amido radicals of the formula

5



wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom;
 wherein each of R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³ and R¹⁴ is
 10 independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of R⁴ and R⁵ taken together may form a heterocyclic group having five
 15 to seven ring members including the nitrogen atom of said amino or amido radical, which heterocyclic group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as ring members selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur atoms and which heterocyclic group may be saturated or partially
 20 unsaturated; wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of R⁷ and R⁸ taken together may form an aromatic heterocyclic group having five ring members including the nitrogen atom of said amino or amido radical and which aromatic heterocyclic group may further contain one or more
 25 hetero atoms as ring atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur atoms; or a tautomer thereof or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

The combination therapy of the invention would be
 30 useful in treating a variety of circulatory disorders, including cardiovascular disorders, such as hypertension, congestive heart failure, myocardial fibrosis and cardiac hypertrophy. The combination therapy would also be useful with adjunctive therapies. For example, the combination

therapy may be used in combination with other drugs, such as a diuretic, to aid in treatment of hypertension.

Table II, below, contains description of

5 angiotensin II antagonist compounds which may be used in the combination therapy. Associated with each compound listed in Table II is a published patent document describing the chemical preparation of the angiotensin II antagonist compound as well as the biological properties of such

10 compound. The content of each of these patent documents is incorporated herein by reference.

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

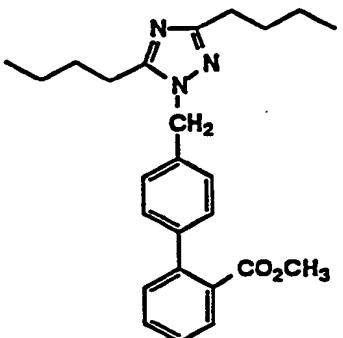
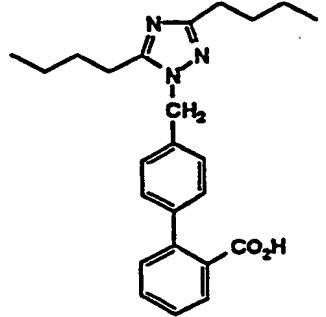
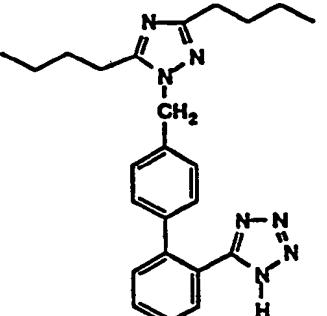
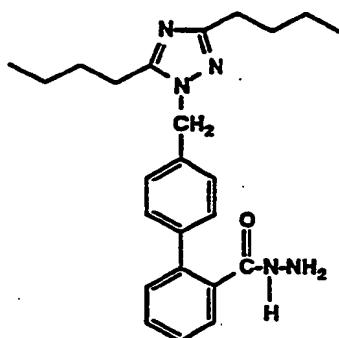
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2		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
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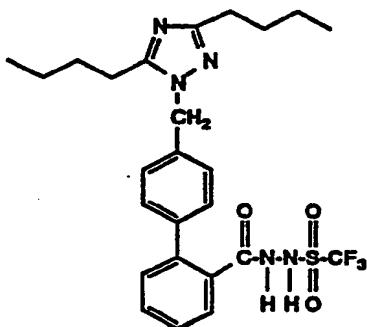
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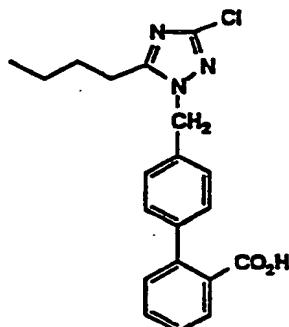
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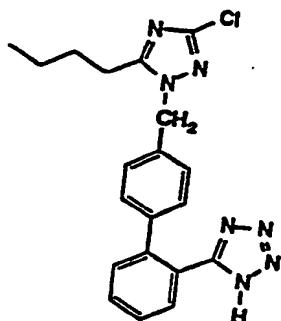


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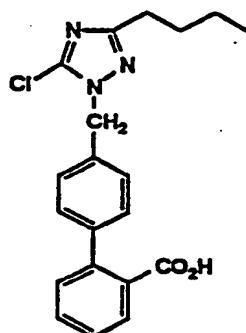
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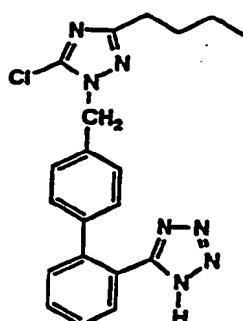
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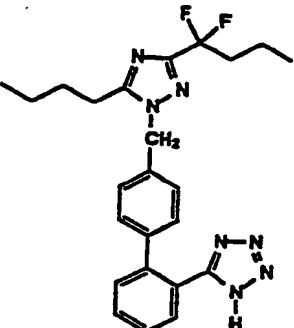
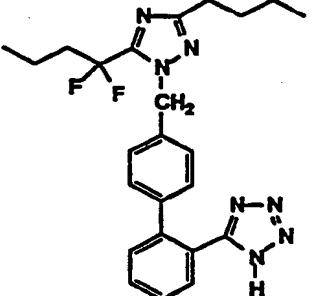
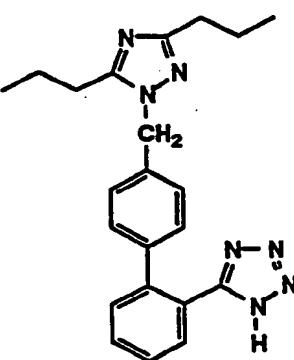
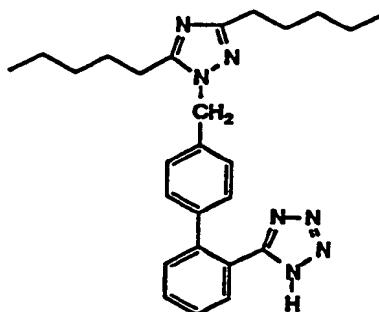
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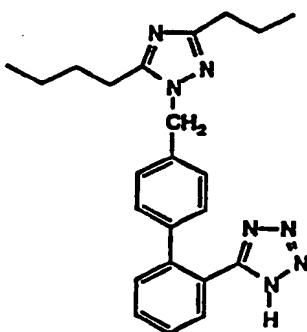
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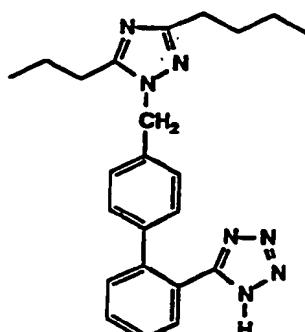
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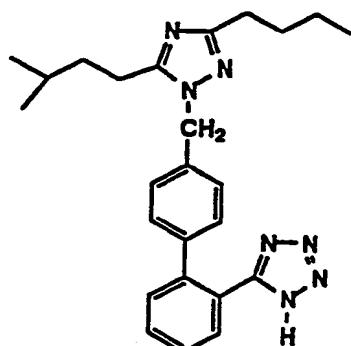


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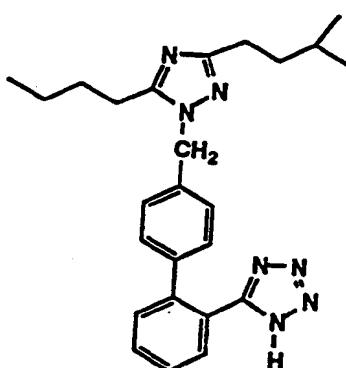
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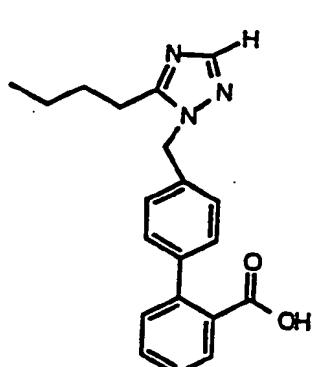
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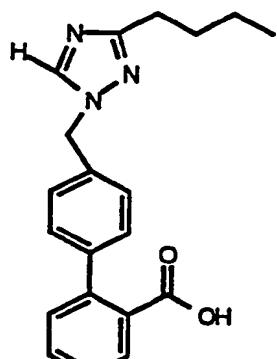
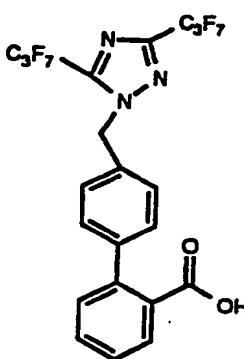
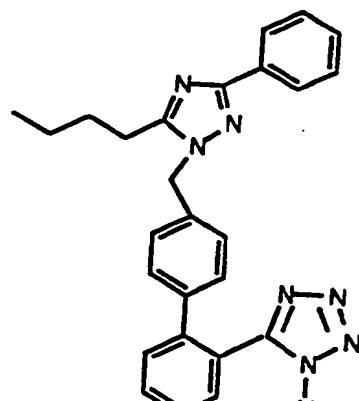
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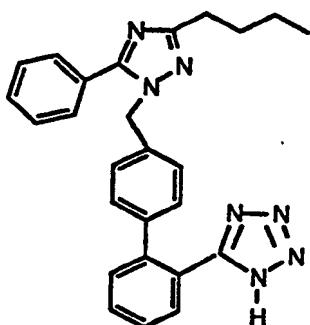
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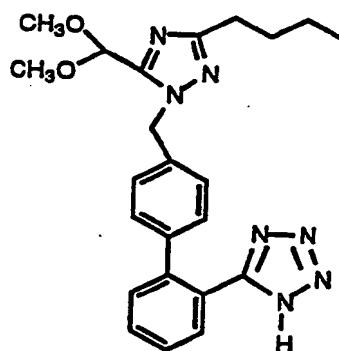
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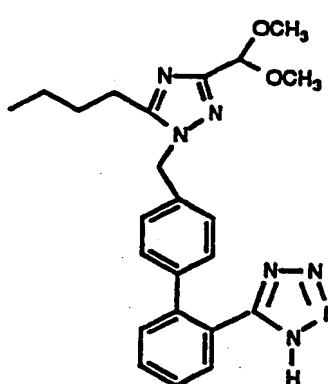
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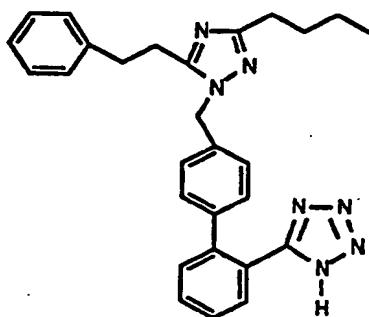
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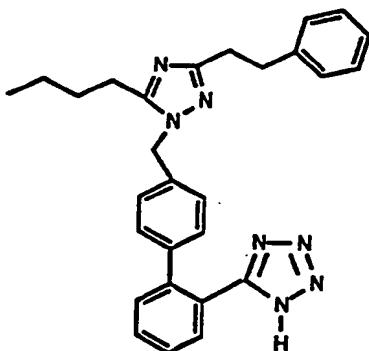
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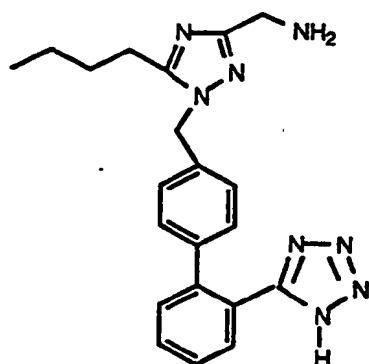
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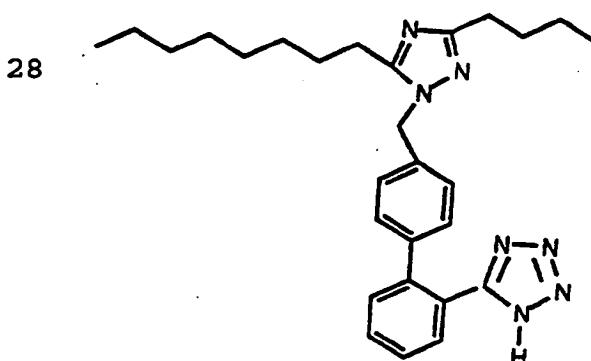
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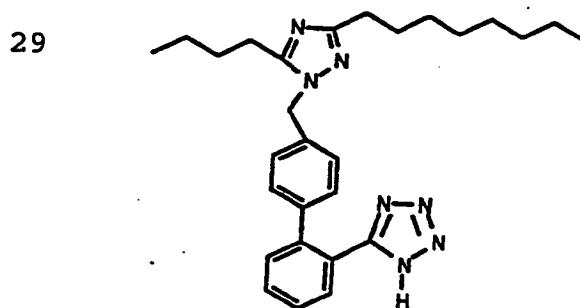
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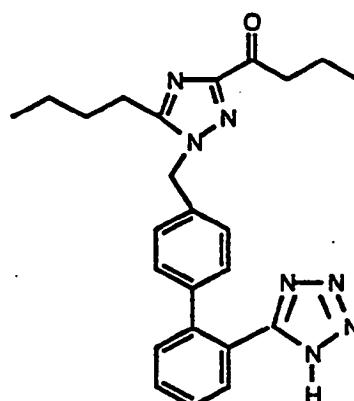
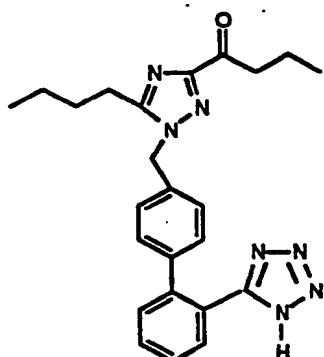
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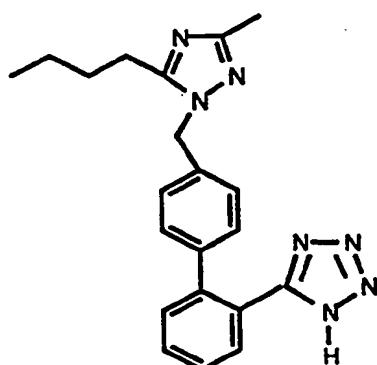
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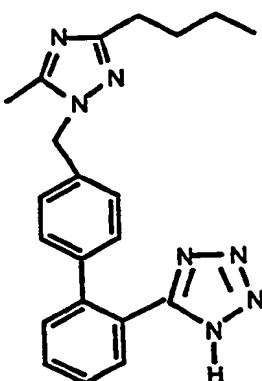
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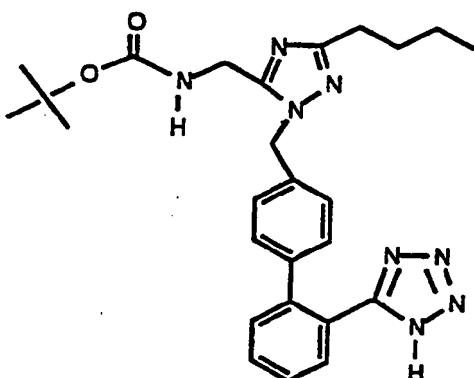
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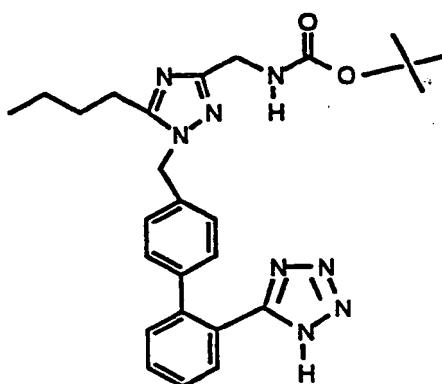
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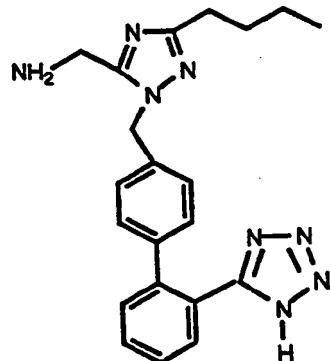
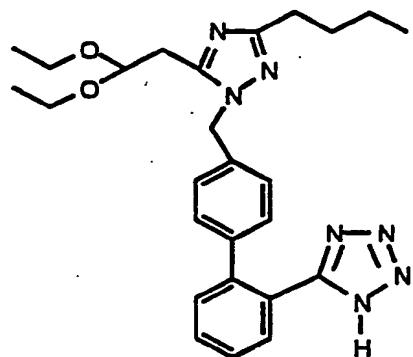
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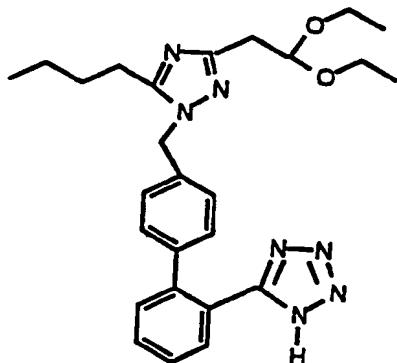
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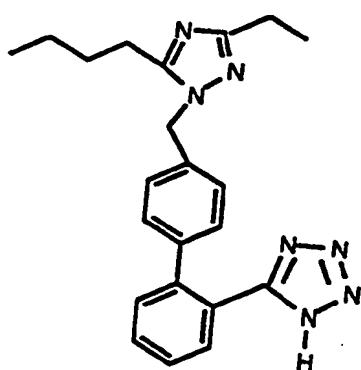
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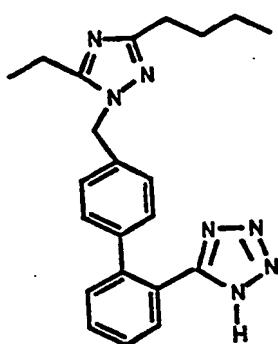


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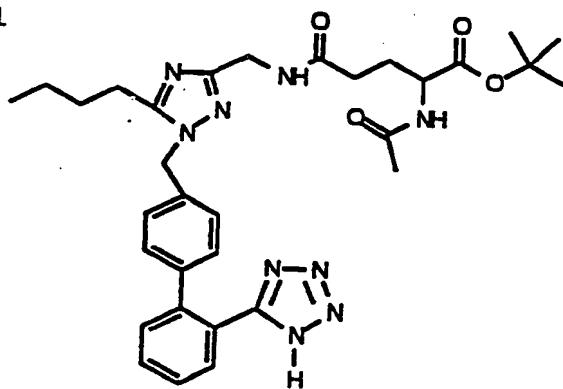
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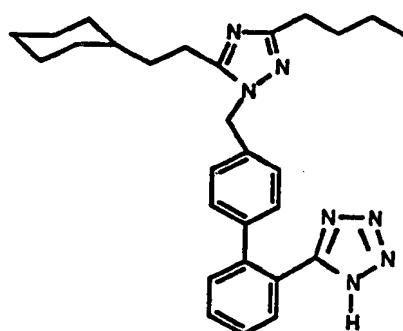
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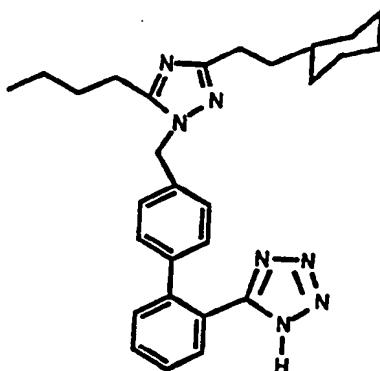
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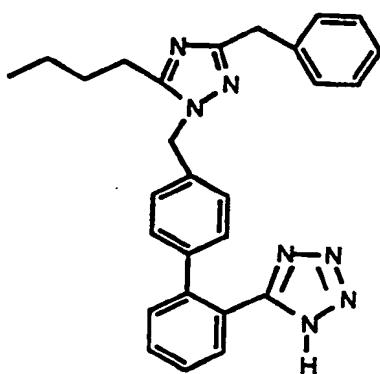
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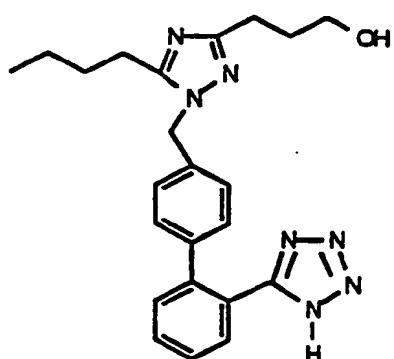
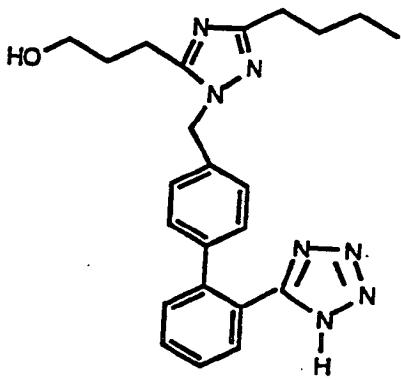
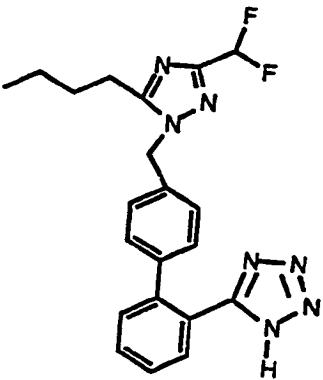
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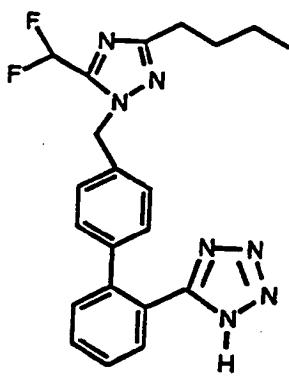
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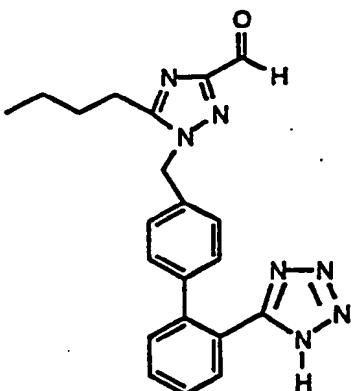
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

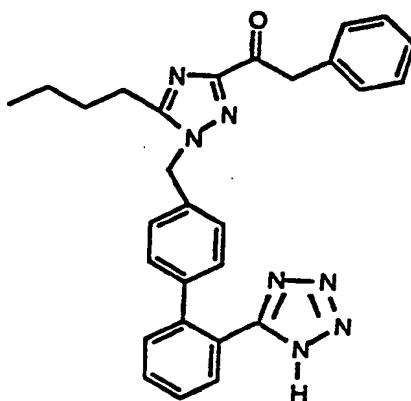
Structure

Source

49

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50

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51

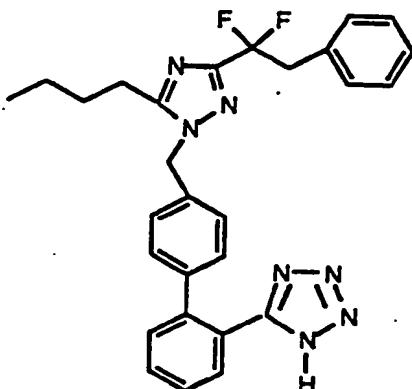
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
52		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
53		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91
54		WO #91/17148 pub. 14 Nov 91

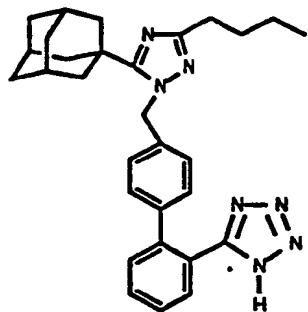
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

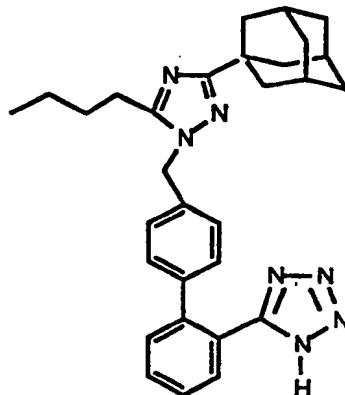
Structure

Source

55

WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

56

WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

57

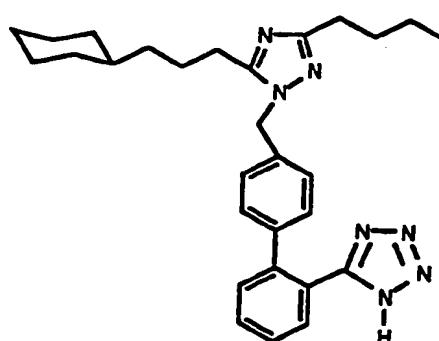
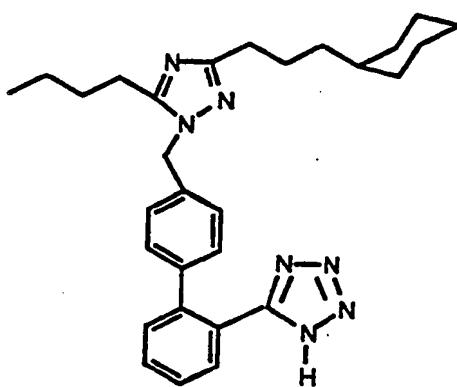
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

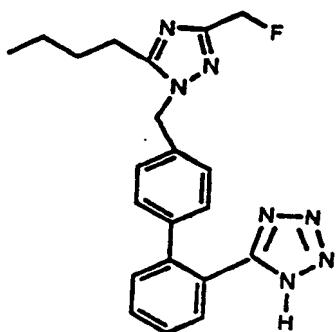
Compound #	Structure	Source
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58



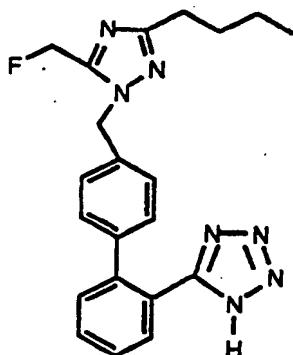
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

59



WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

60

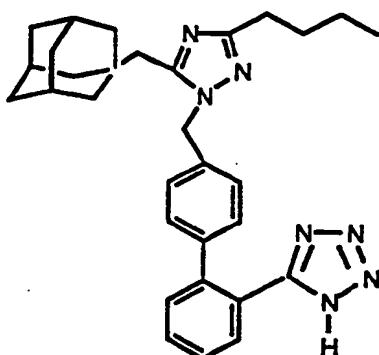


WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

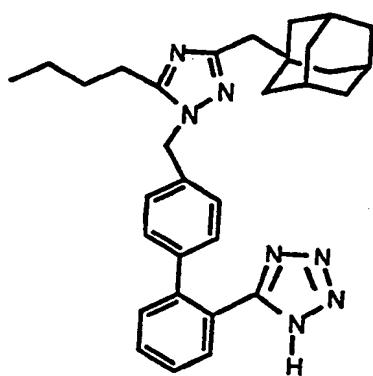
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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61

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62

WO #91/17148
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63

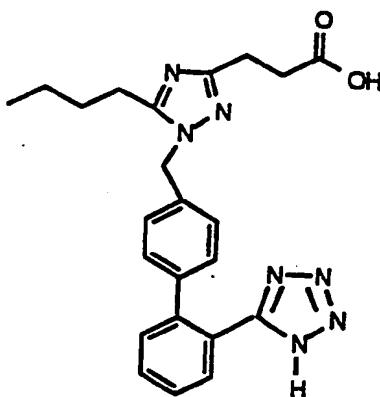
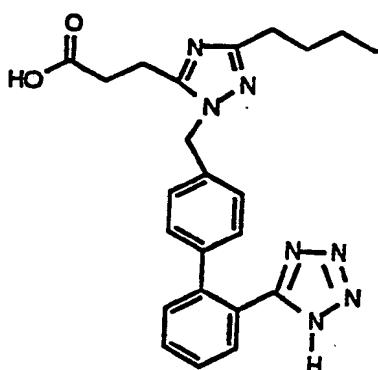
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

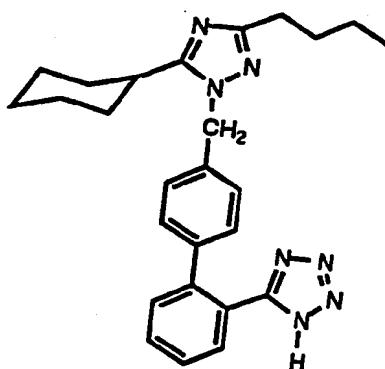
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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64

WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

65

WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

66

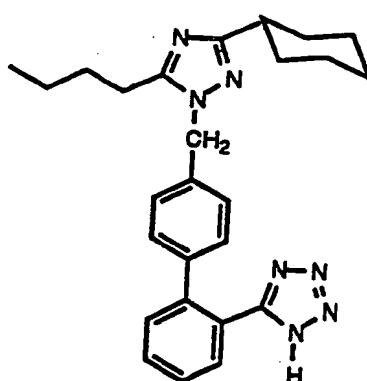
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

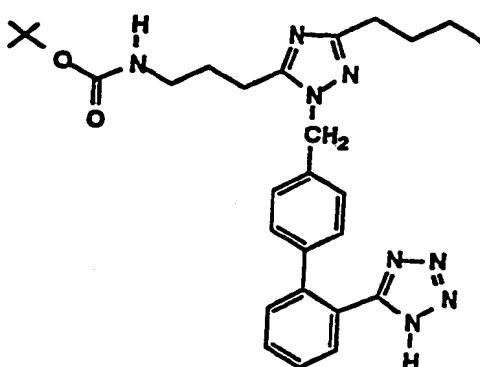
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

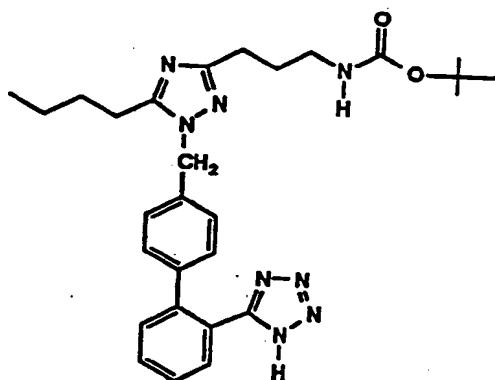
Structure

Source

67

WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

68

WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

69

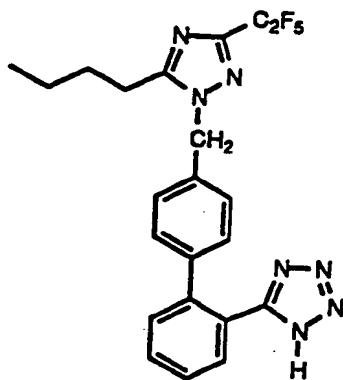
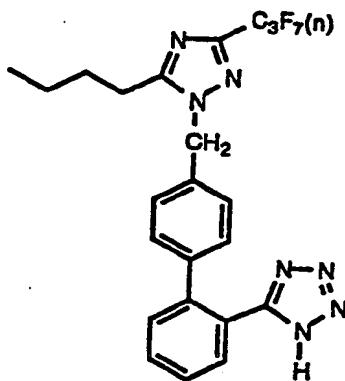
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

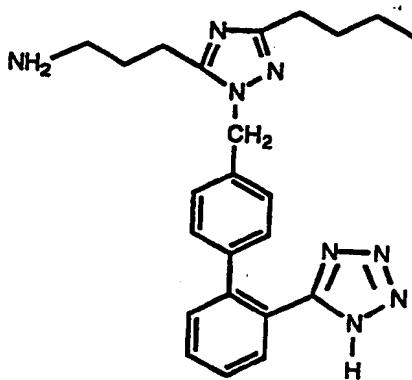
Compound #	Structure	Source
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70



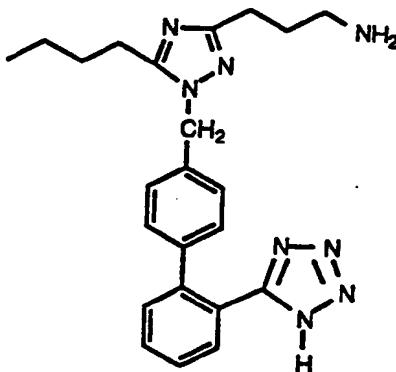
WO #91/17148
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71



WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

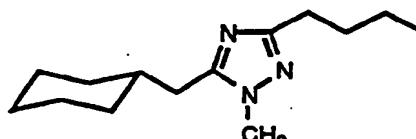
72

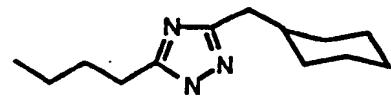


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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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73  WO #91/17148
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74  WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

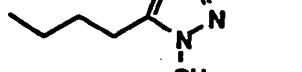
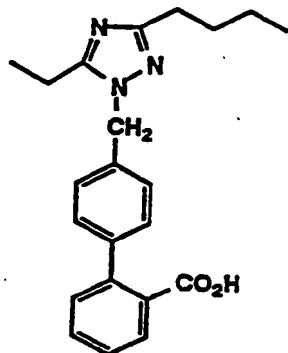
75  WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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76

WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

77

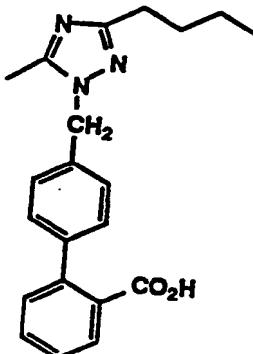
WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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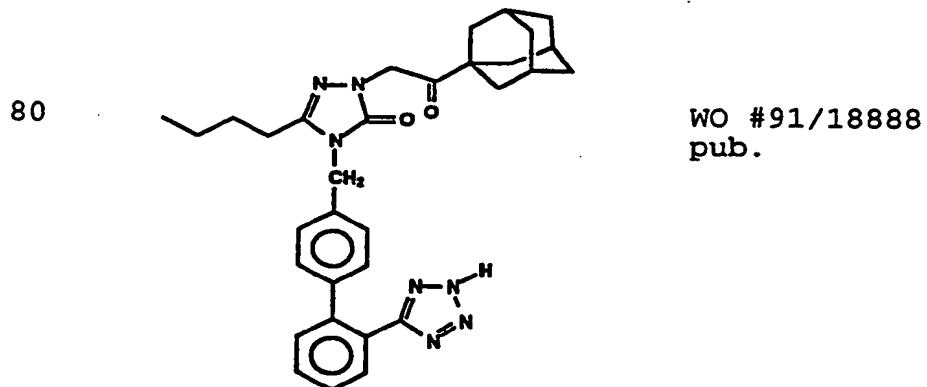
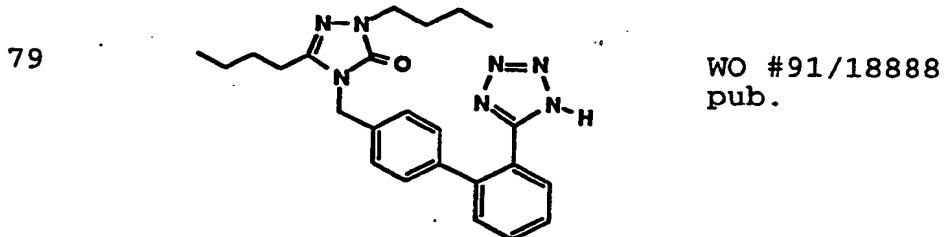
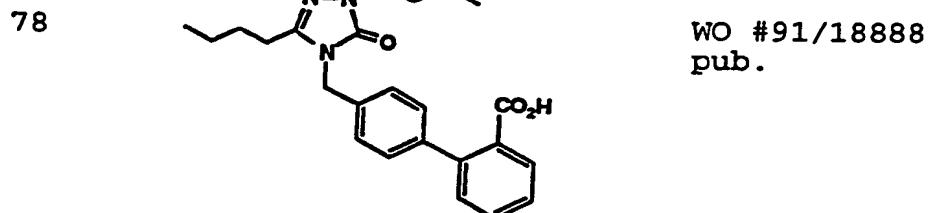


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

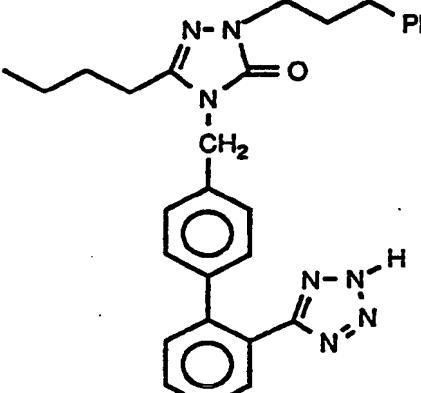
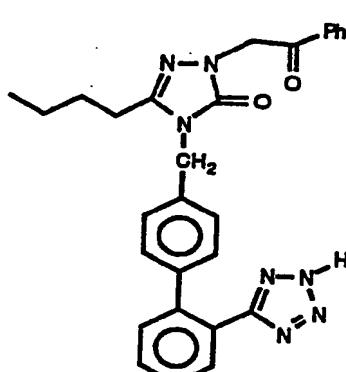
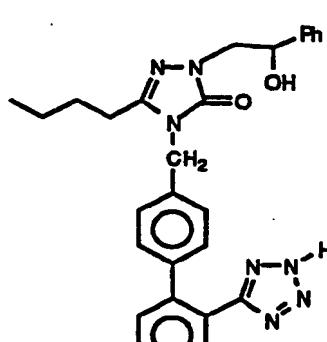
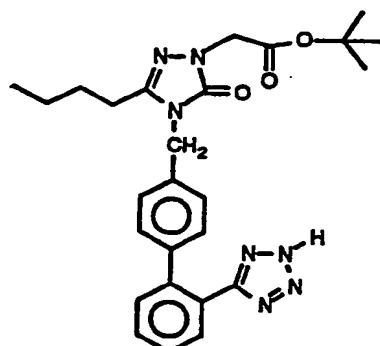
Compound #	Structure	Source
81		WO #91/18888 pub.
82		WO #91/18888 pub.
83		WO #91/18888 pub.

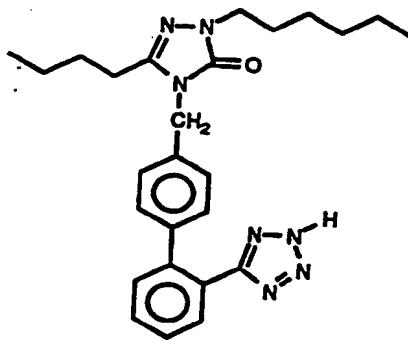
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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84

WO #91/18888
pub.

85

WO #91/18888
pub.

86

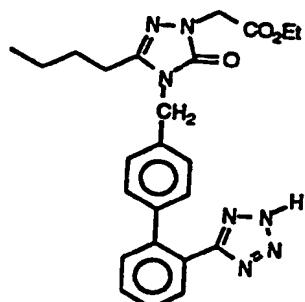
WO #91/18888
pub.

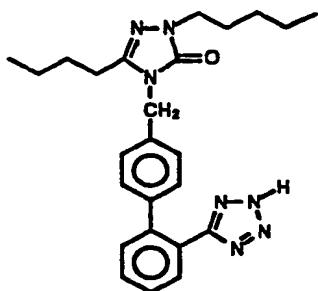
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
87		WO #91/18888 pub.
88		WO #91/18888 pub.
89		WO #91/18888 pub.

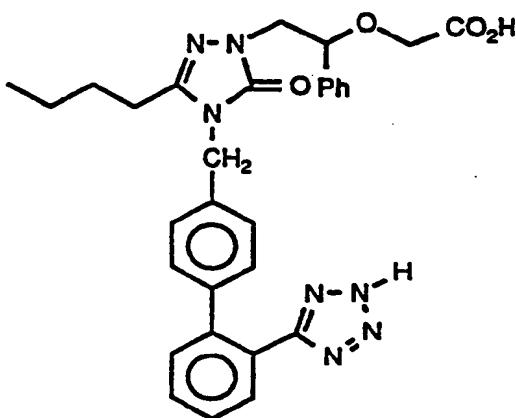
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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90

WO #91/18888
pub.

91

WO #91/18888
pub.

92

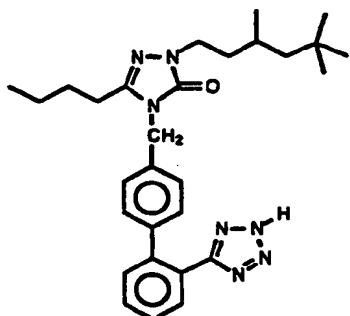
WO #91/18888
pub.

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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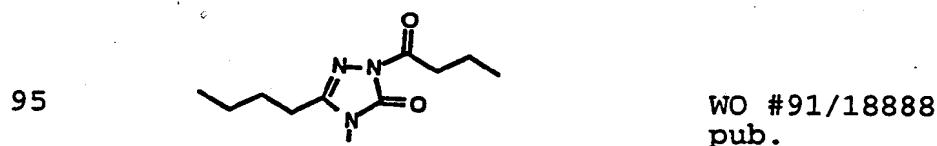
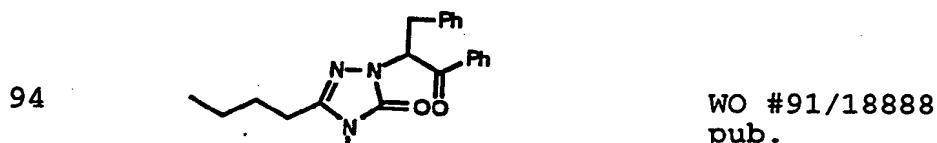
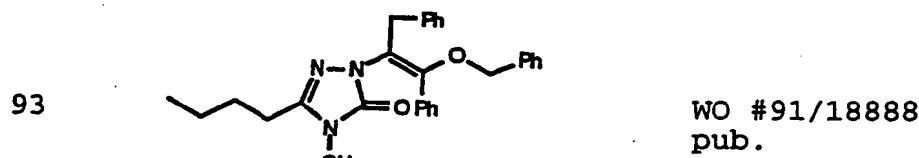


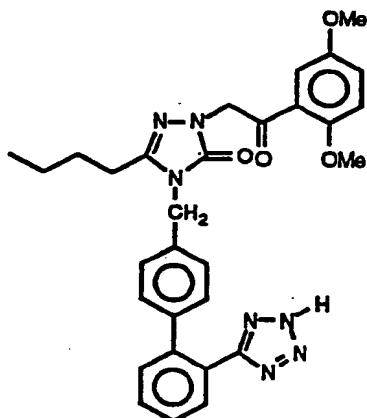
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

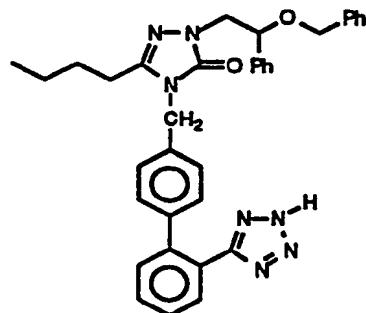
Structure

Source

96

WO #91/18888
pub.

97

WO #91/18888
pub.

98

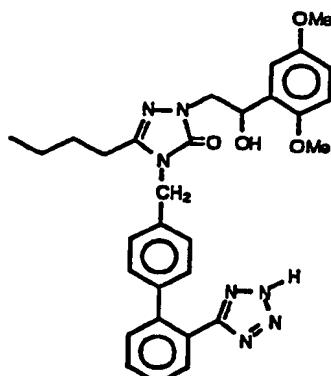
WO #91/18888
pub.

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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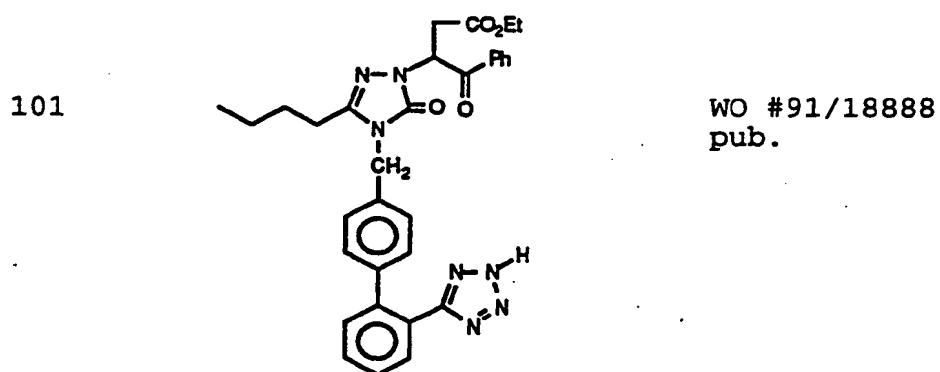
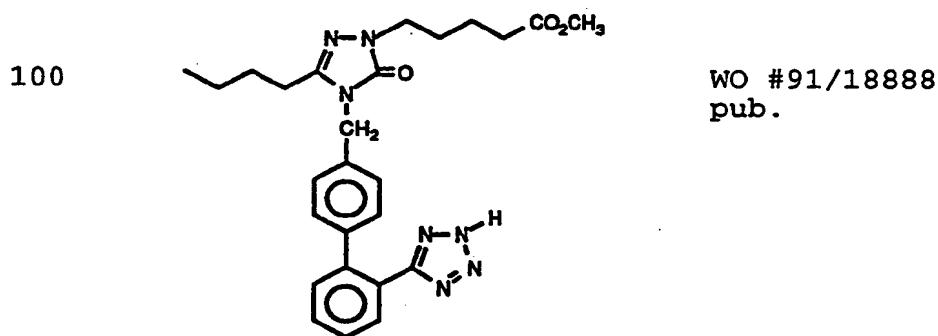
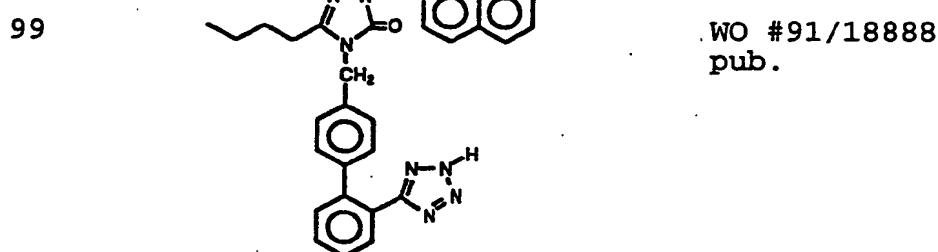
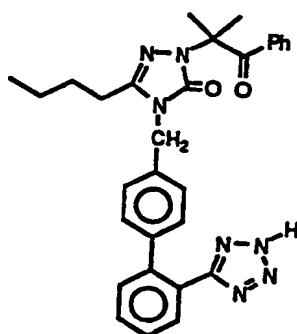


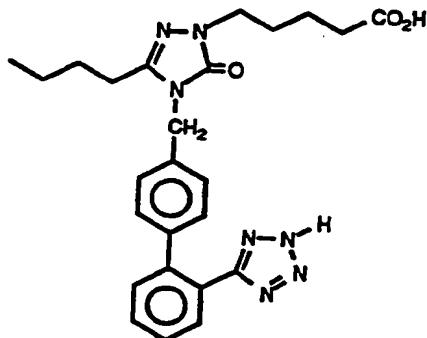
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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102

WO #91/18888
pub.

103

WO #91/18888
pub.

104

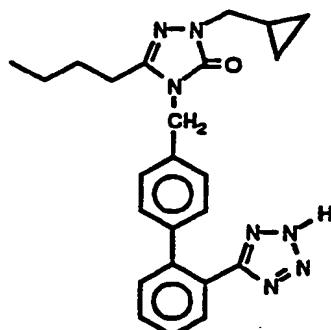
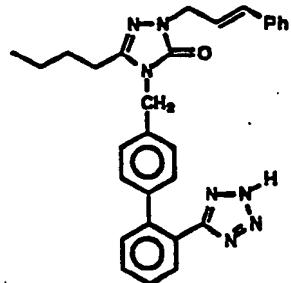
WO #91/18888
pub.

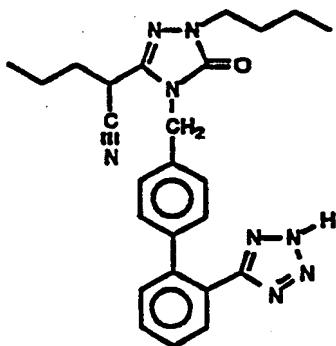
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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105

WO #91/18888
pub.

106

WO #91/18888
pub.

107

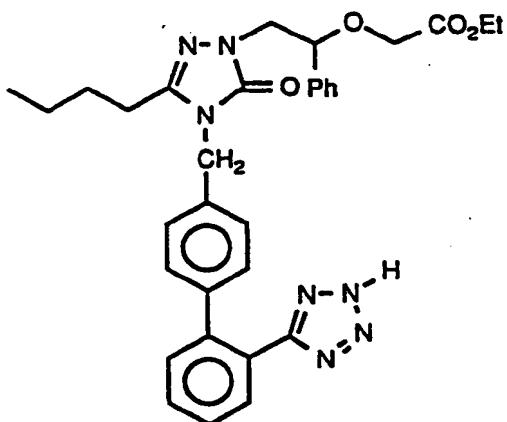
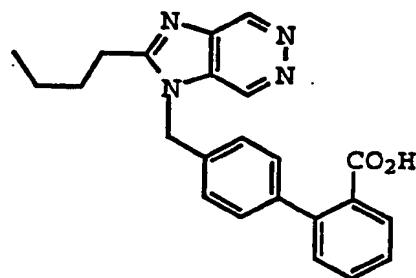
WO #91/18888
pub.

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

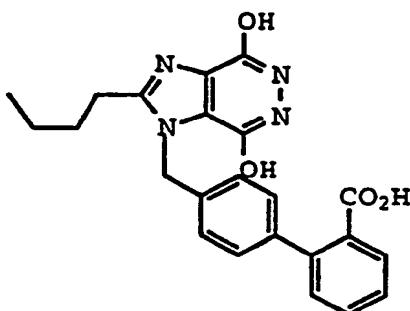
Compound #	Structure	Source
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108



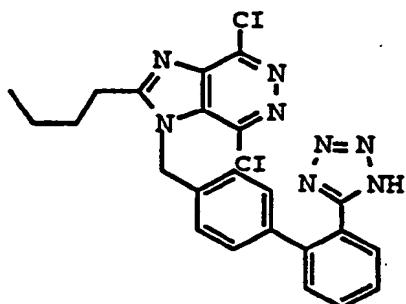
WO #91/19715
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109



WO #91/19715
pub. 26 Dec 91

110



WO #91/19715
pub. 26 Dec 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

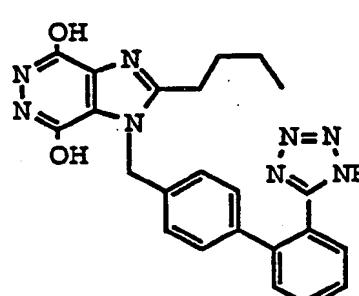
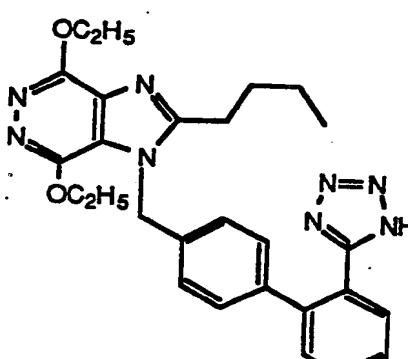
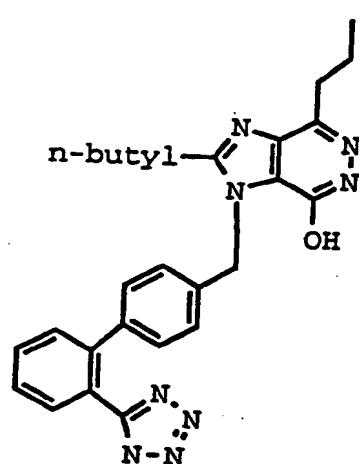
Compound #	Structure	Source
111		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
112		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
113		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

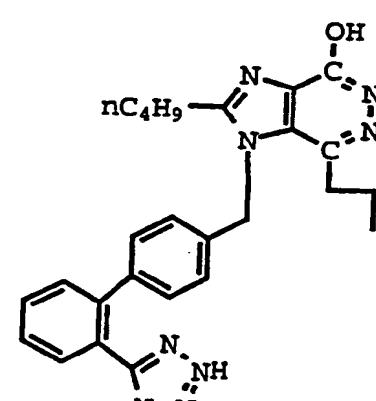
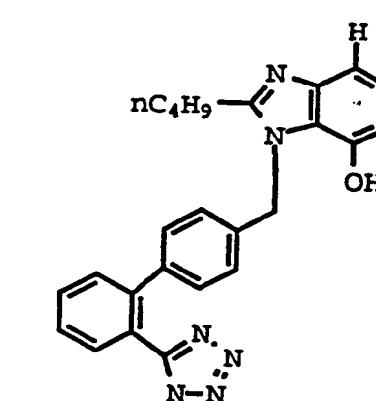
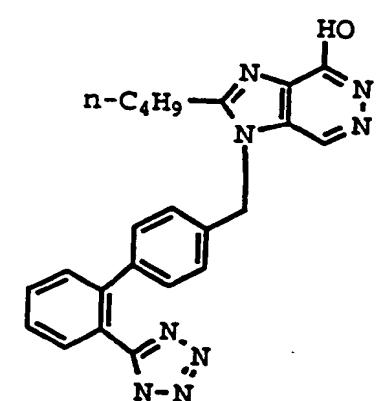
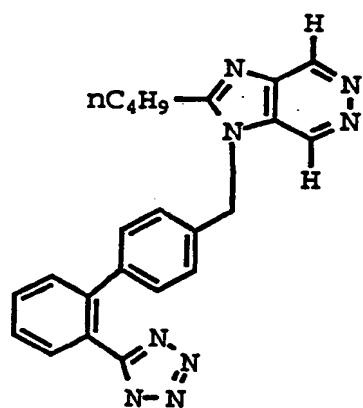
Compound #	Structure	Source
114		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
115		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91
116		WO #91/19715 pub. 26 Dec 91

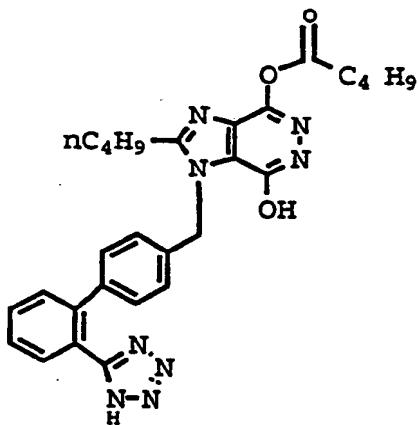
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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117

WO #91/19715
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118

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119

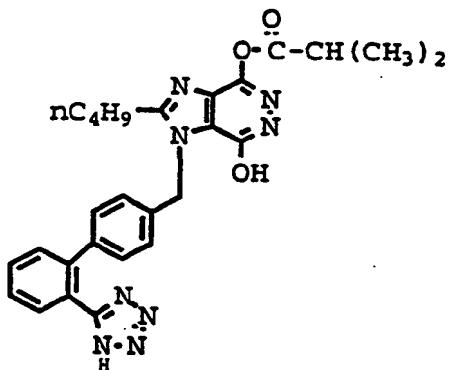
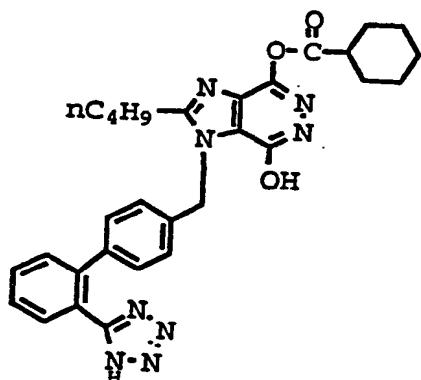
WO #91/19715
pub. 26 Dec 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

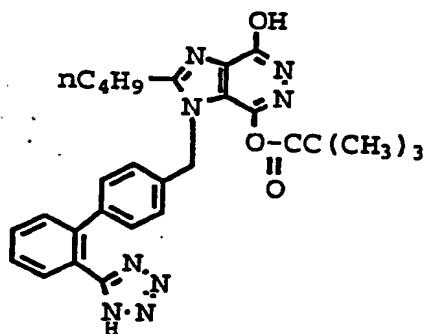
Compound #	Structure	Source
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120



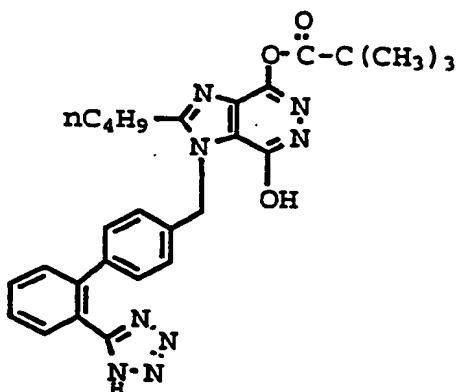
WO #91/19715
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121



WO #91/19715
pub. 26 Dec 91

122

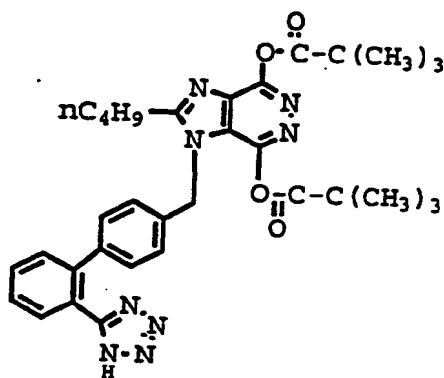


WO #91/19715
pub. 26 Dec 91

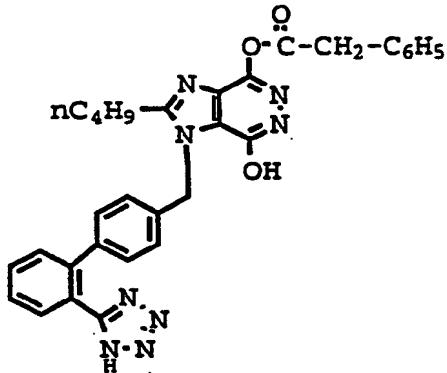
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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123

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124

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pub. 26 Dec 91

125

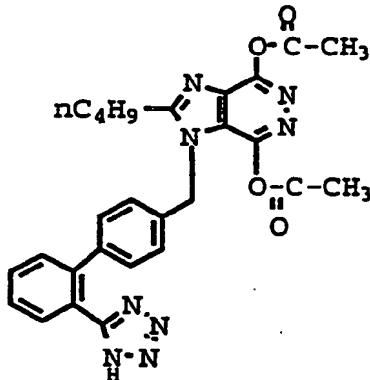
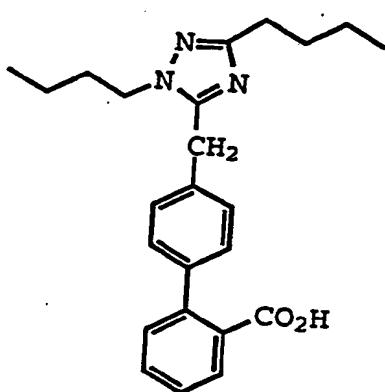
WO #91/19715
pub. 26 Dec 91

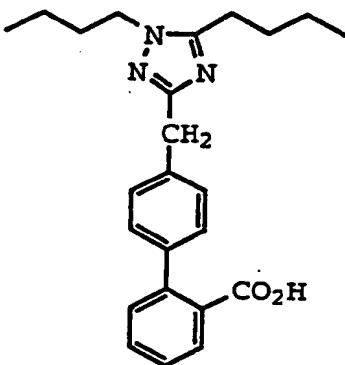
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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126

WO #92/05161
pub. 2 Apr 92

127

WO #92/05161
pub. 2 Apr 92

128

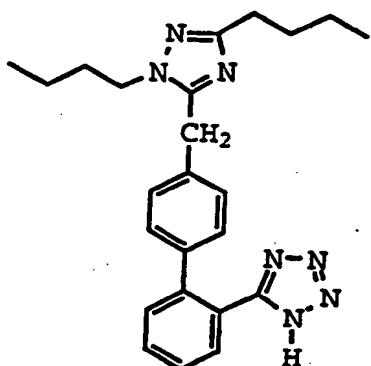
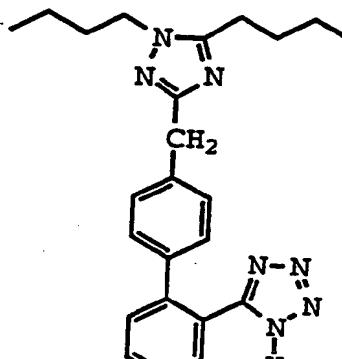
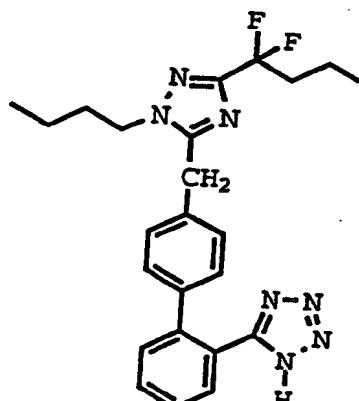
WO #92/05161
pub. 2 Apr 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

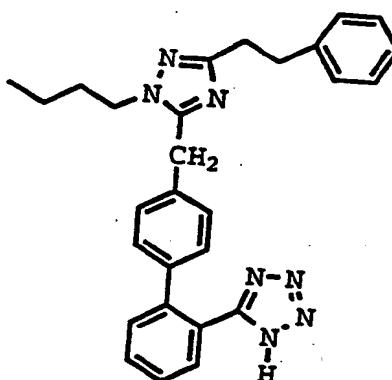
Compound #	Structure	Source
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129 

WO #92/05161
pub. 2 Apr 92

130 

WO #92/05161
pub. 2 Apr 92

131 

WO #92/05161
pub. 2 Apr 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
132		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92
133		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92
134		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92

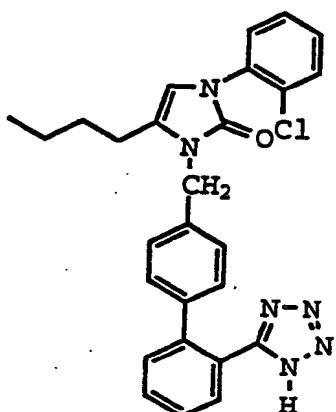
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound

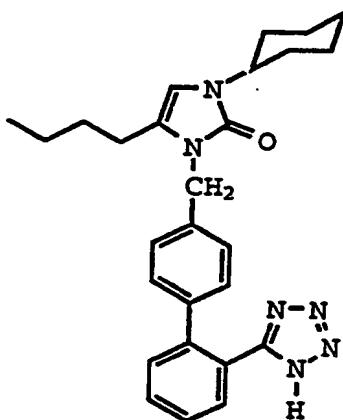
Structure

Source

135

WO #92/07834
pub. 14 May 92

136

WO #92/07834
pub. 14 May 92

137

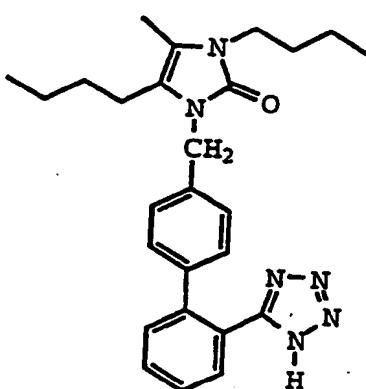
WO #92/07834
pub. 14 May 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

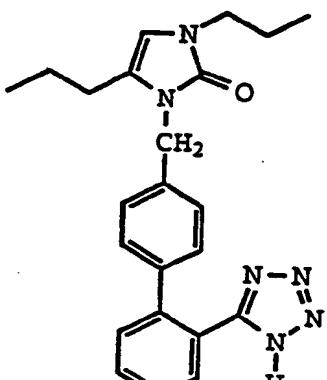
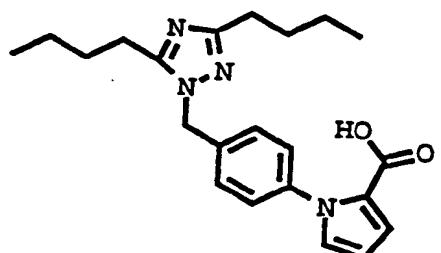
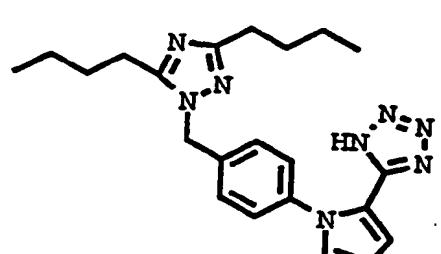
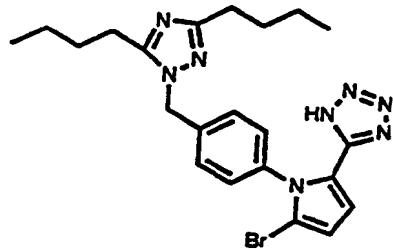
Compound #	Structure	Source
138		WO #92/07834 pub. 14 May 92
139		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92
140		WO #92/11255 pub. 9 Jul 92

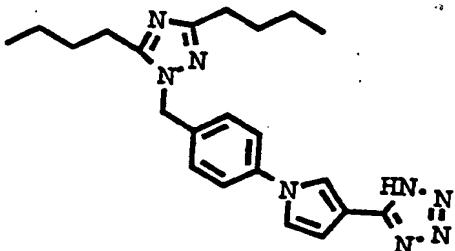
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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141

WO #92/11255
pub. 9 Jul 92

142

WO #92/11255
pub. 9 Jul 92

143

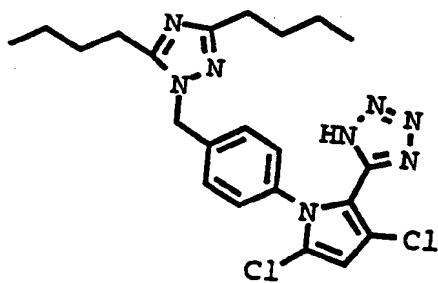
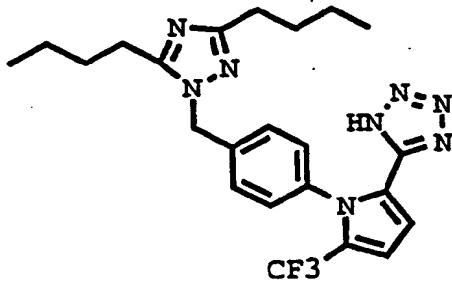
WO #92/11255
pub. 9 Jul 92

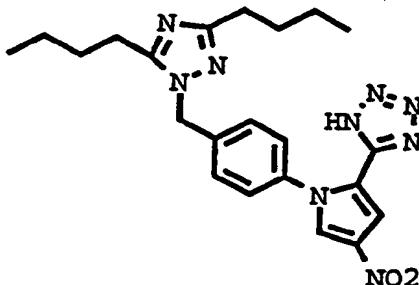
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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144

WO #92/11255
pub. 9 Jul 92

145

WO #92/11255
pub. 9 Jul 92

146

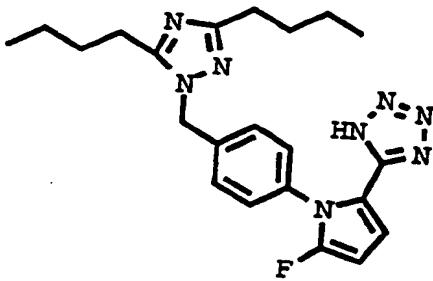
WO #92/11255
pub. 9 Jul 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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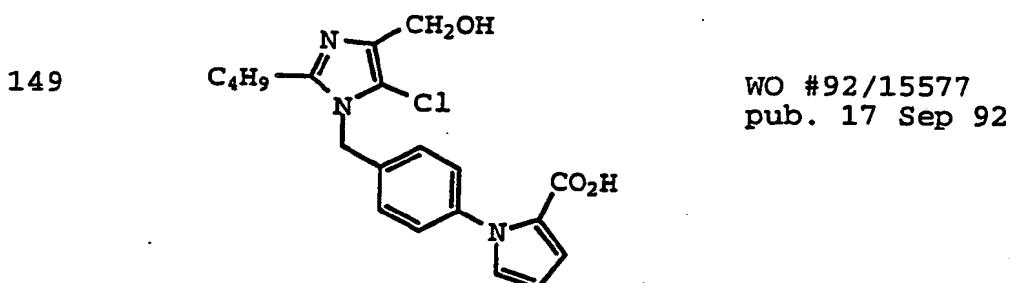
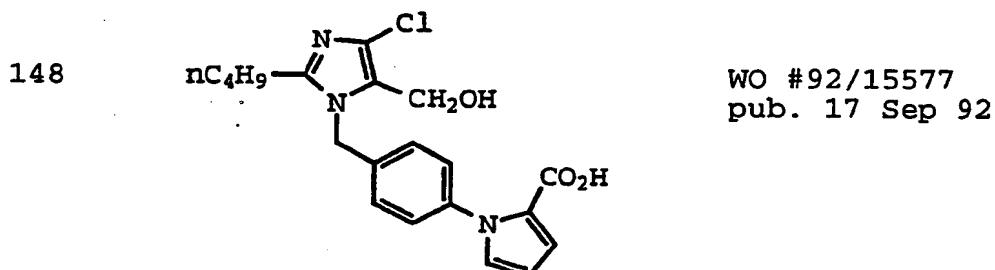
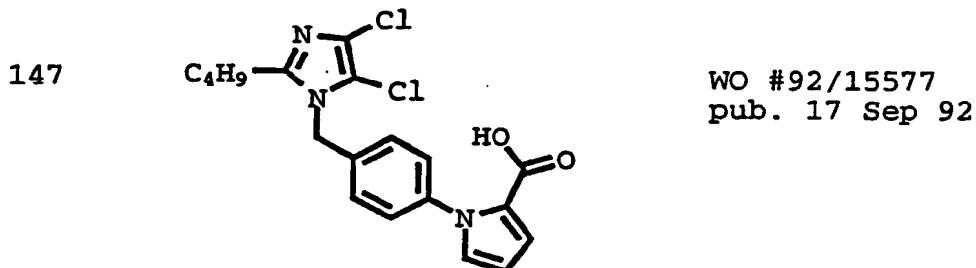
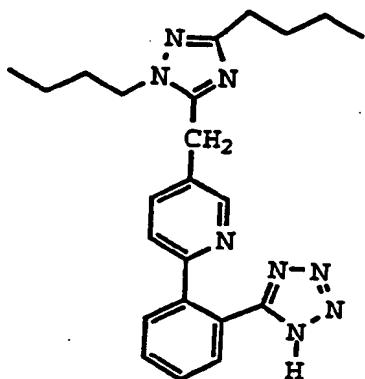


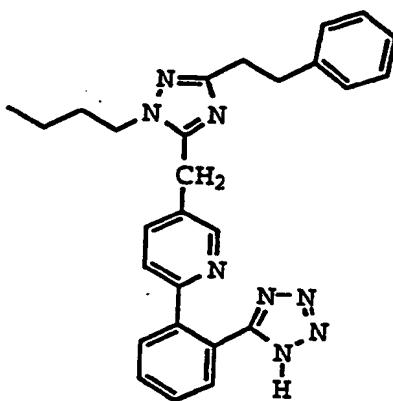
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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150

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

151

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

152

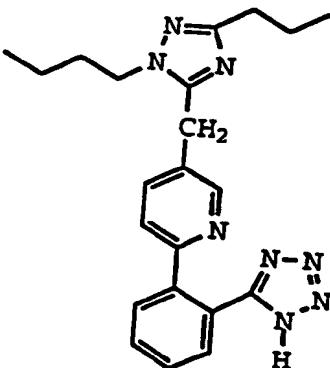
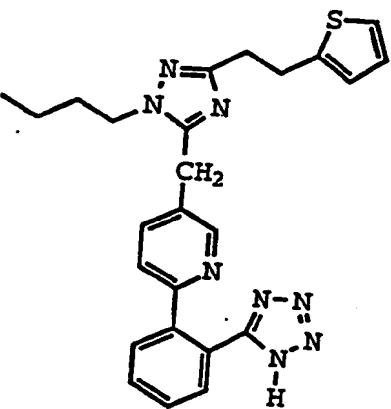
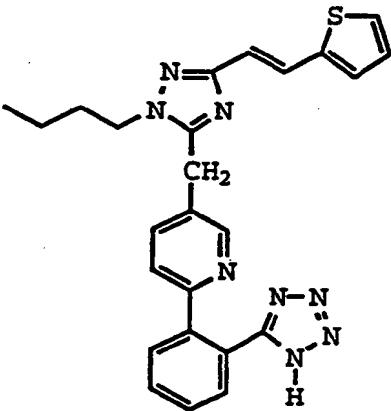
WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

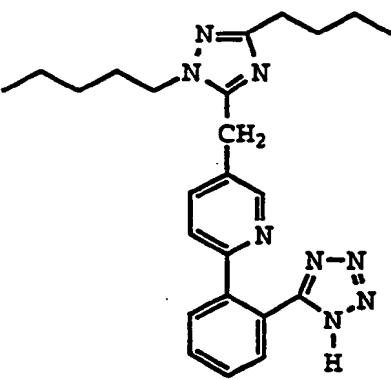
Compound #	Structure	Source
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153 

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

154 

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

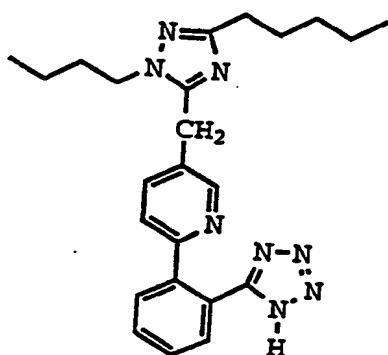
155 

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

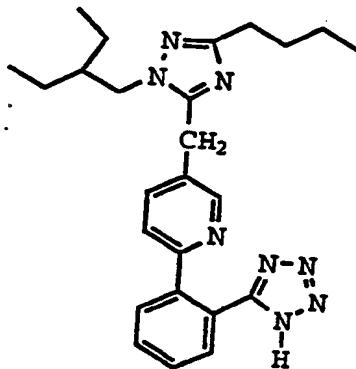
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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156

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

157

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

158

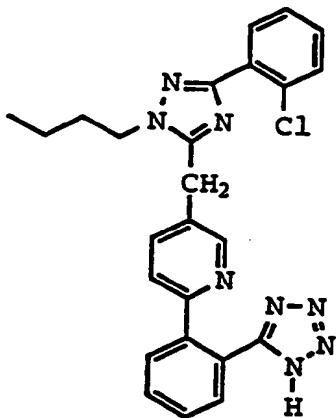
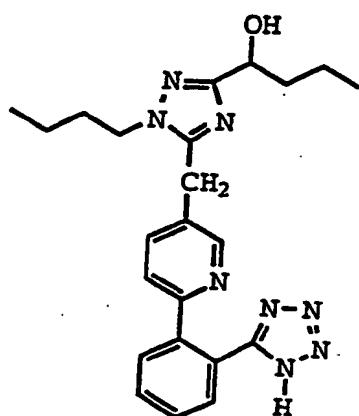
WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

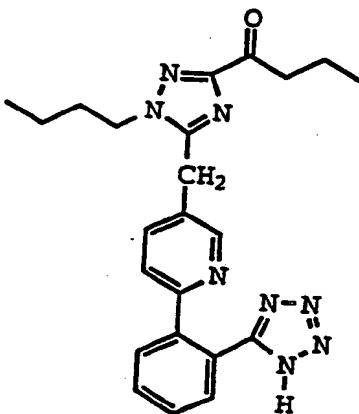
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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159

WO #92/16523
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161

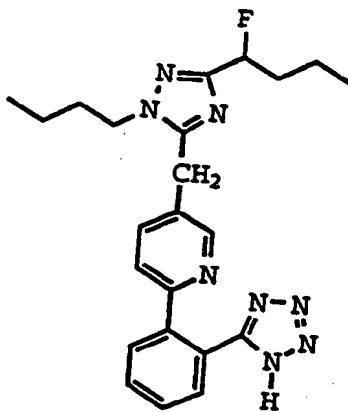
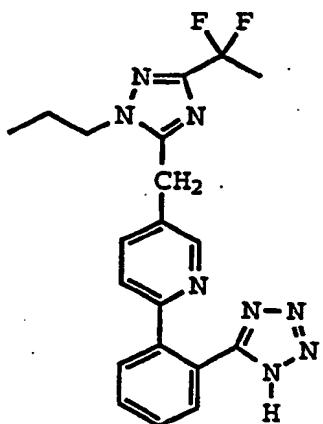
WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

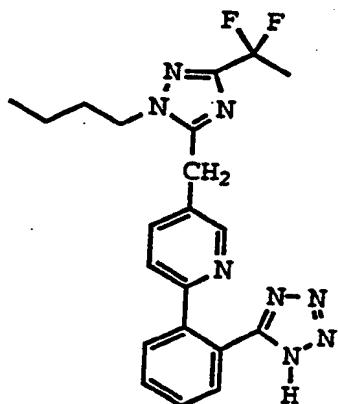
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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165

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166

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

167

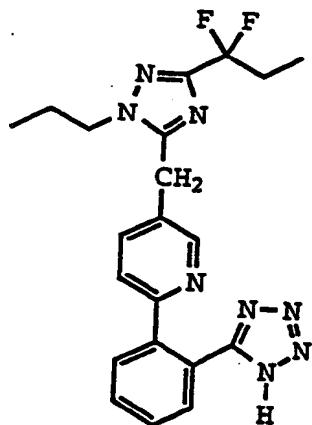
WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

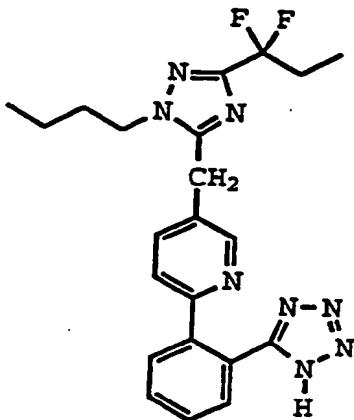
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound

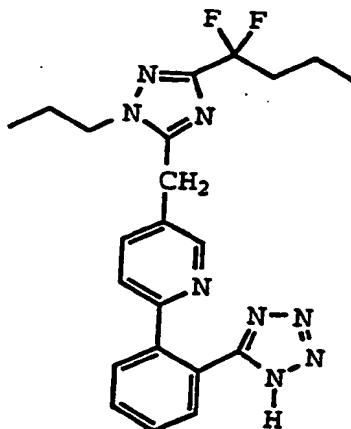
Structure

Source

168

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

169

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

170

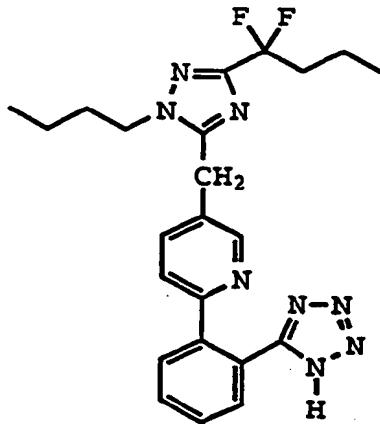
WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

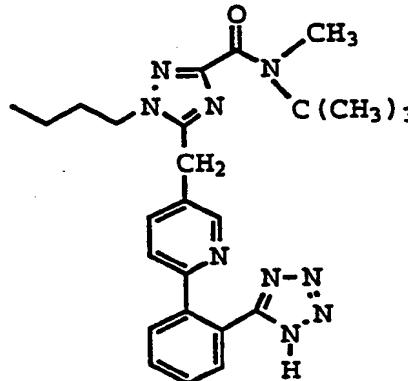
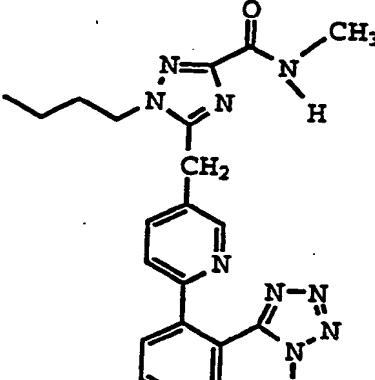
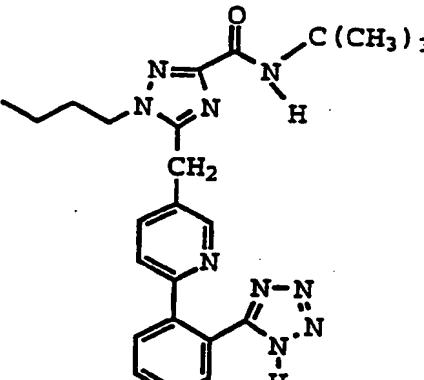
Compound #	Structure	Source
171		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
172		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
173		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
174		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
175		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
176		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
177		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
178		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
179		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

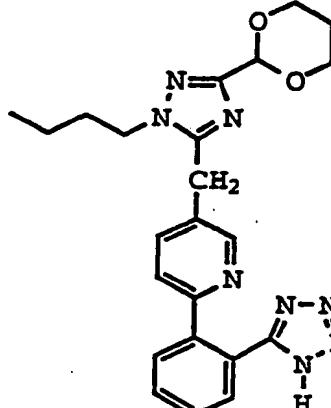
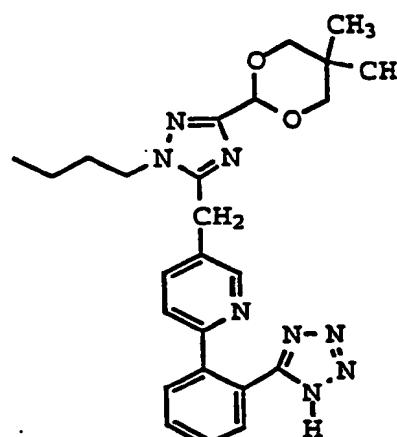
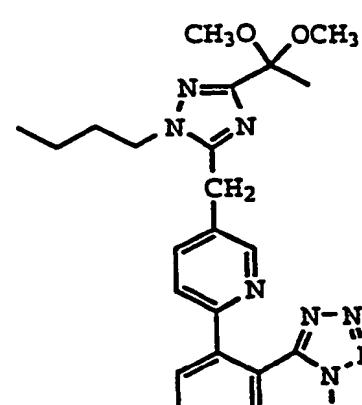
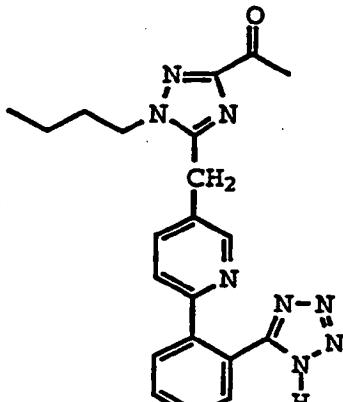
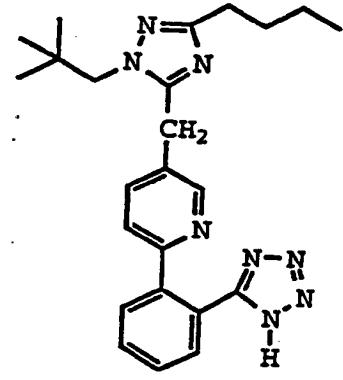
Compound #	Structure	Source
180		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
181		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92
182		WO #92/16523 pub. 1 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

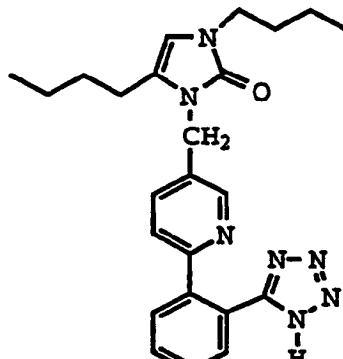
Compound #	Structure	Source
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183 

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

184 

WO #92/16523
pub. 1 Oct 92

185 

WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

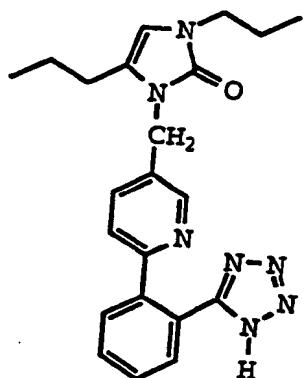
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound

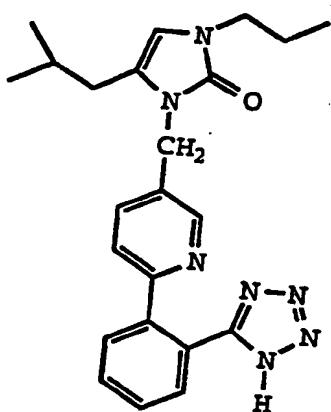
Structure

Source

186

WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

187

WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

188

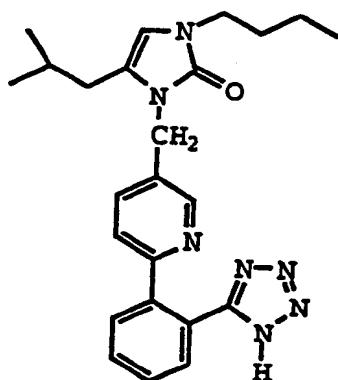
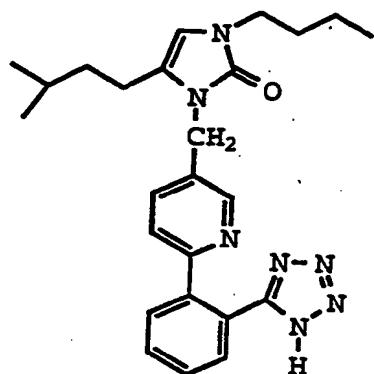
WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

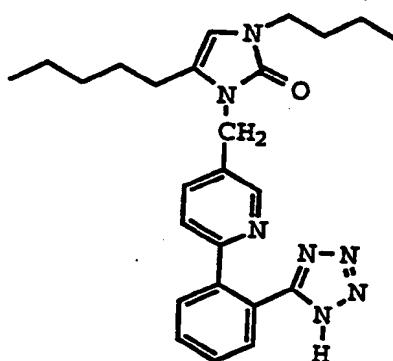
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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189

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pub. 15 Oct 92

191

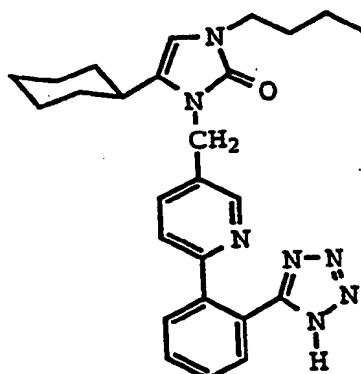
WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
192		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
193		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
194		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

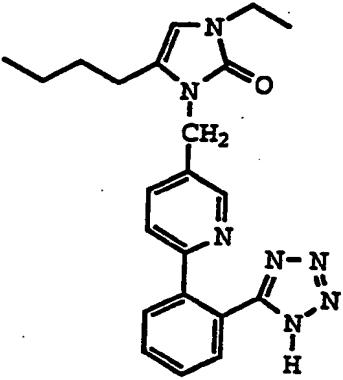
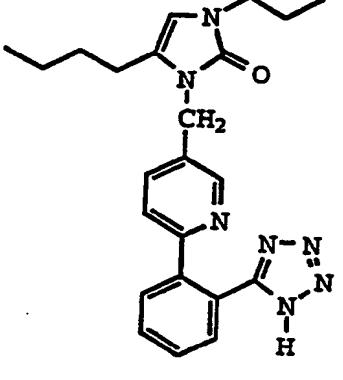
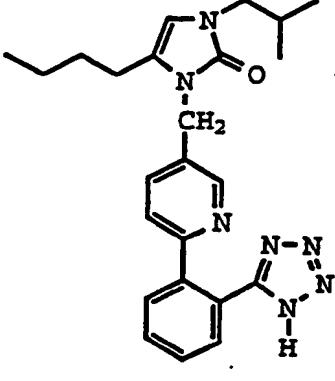
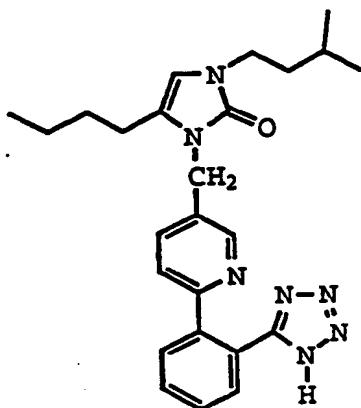
Compound #	Structure	Source
195		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
196		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
197		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

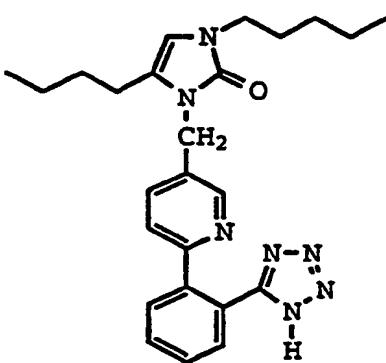
Compound #	Structure	Source
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198



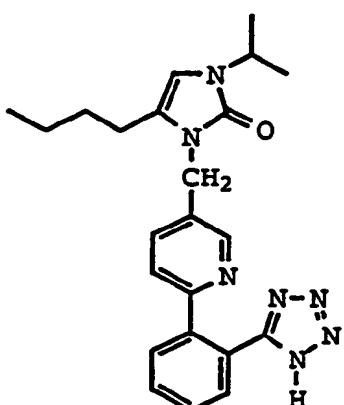
WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

199



WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

200

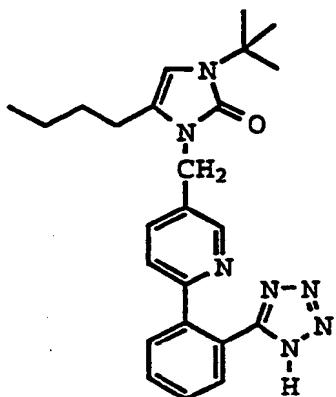


WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

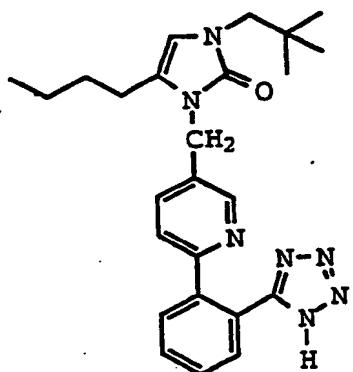
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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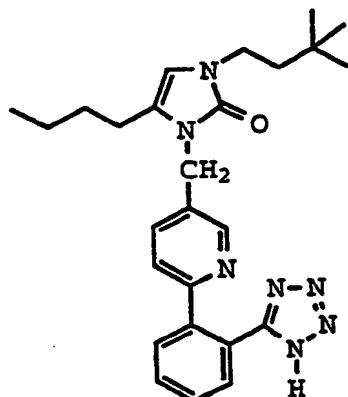
201

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202

WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

203

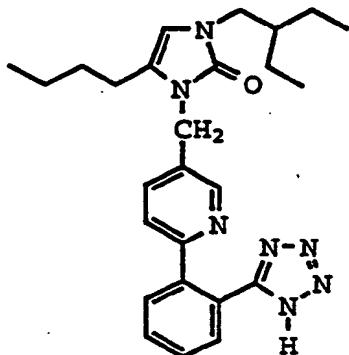
WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

91

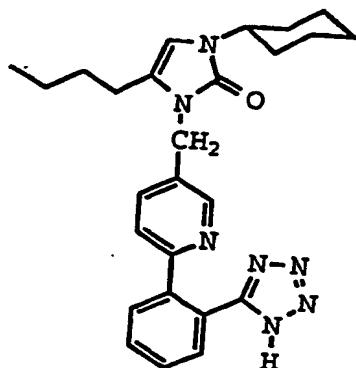
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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204

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pub. 15 Oct 92

205

WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

206

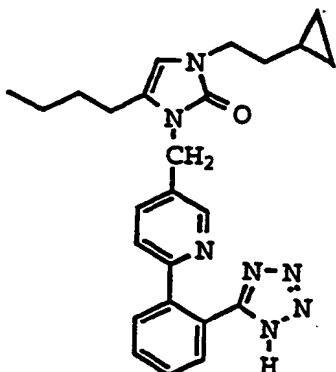
WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

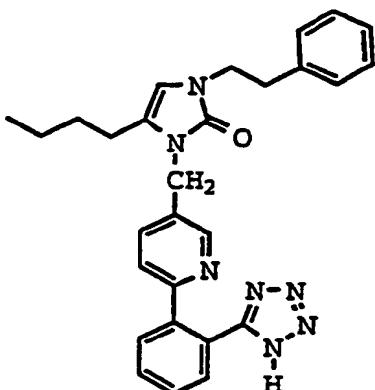
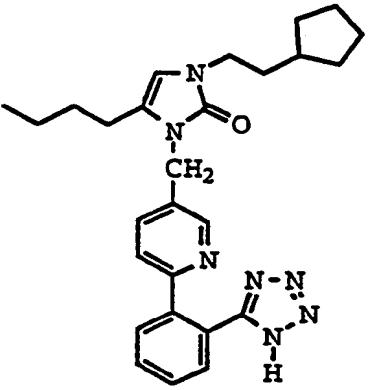
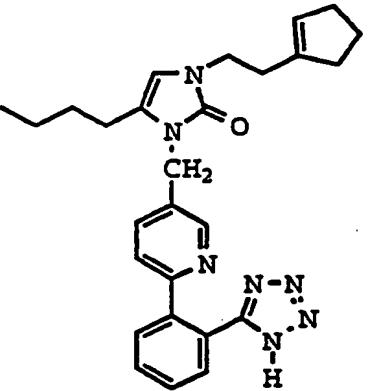
Compound #	Structure	Source
210		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
211		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
212		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

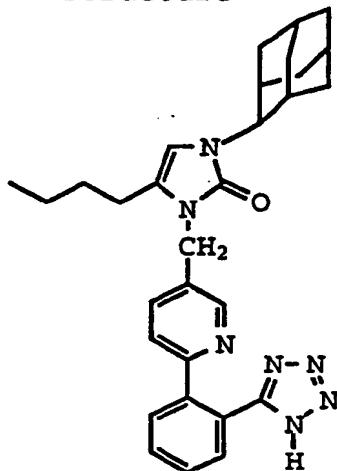
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

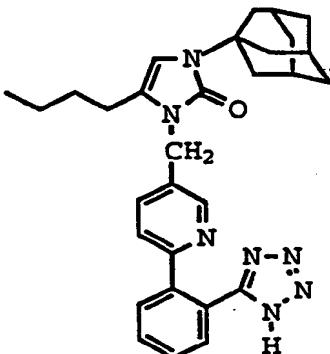
Structure

Source

213

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pub. 15 Oct 92

214

WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

215

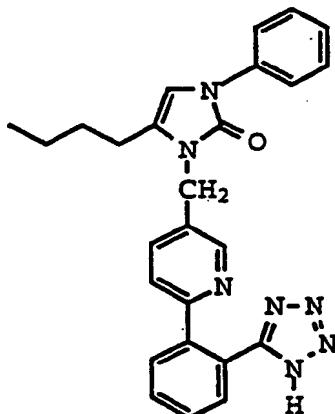
WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

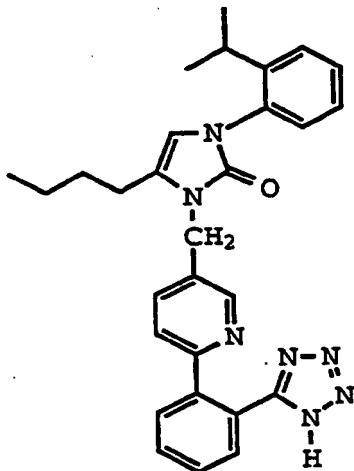
Compound #	Structure	Source
216		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
217		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
218		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

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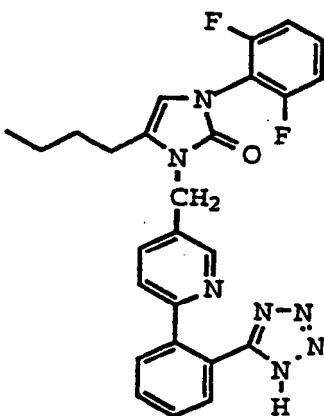
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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219

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220

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221

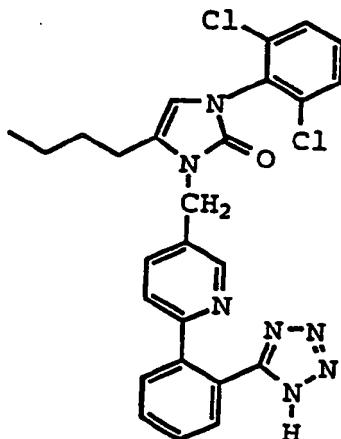
WO #92/17469
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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

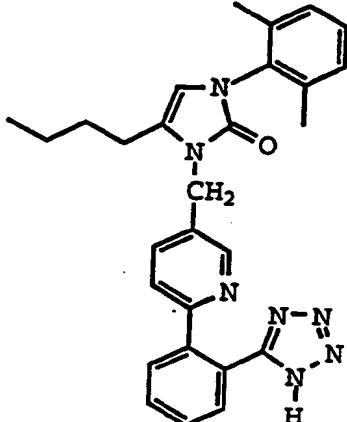
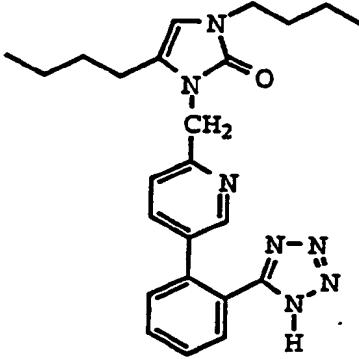
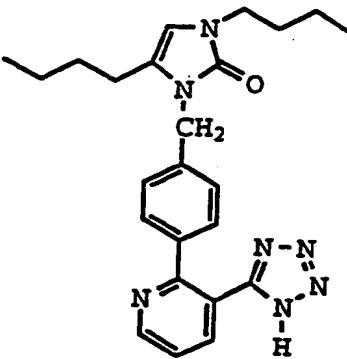
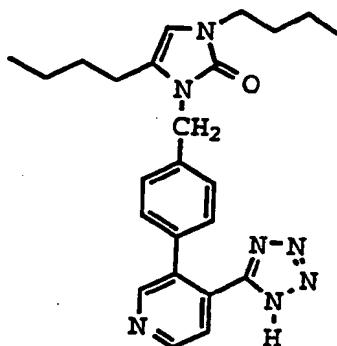
Compound #	Structure	Source
222		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
223		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92
224		WO #92/17469 pub. 15 Oct 92

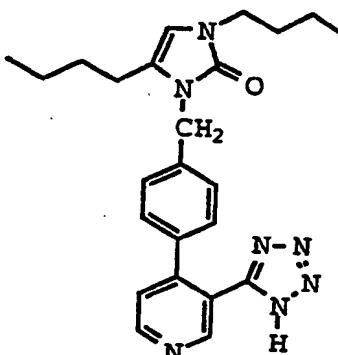
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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225

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226

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227

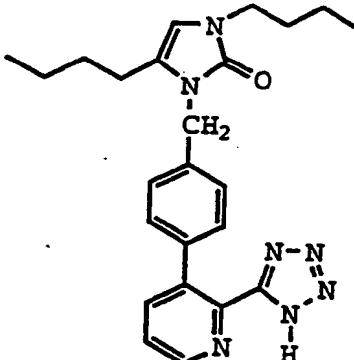
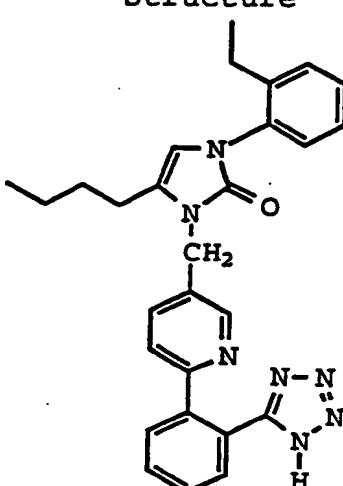
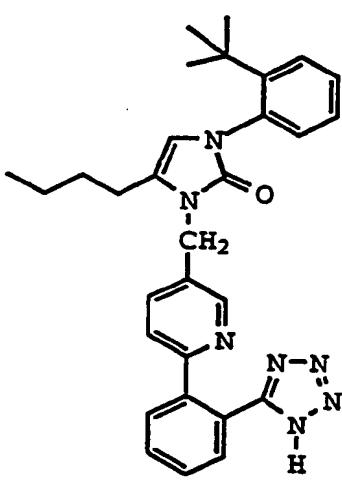
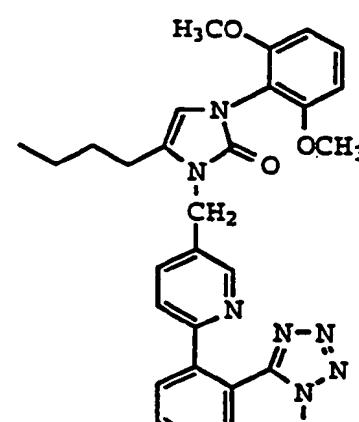
WO #92/17469
pub. 15 Oct 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

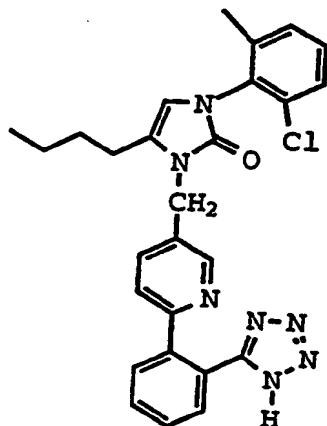
Compound #	Structure	Source
228		
229		
230		

100

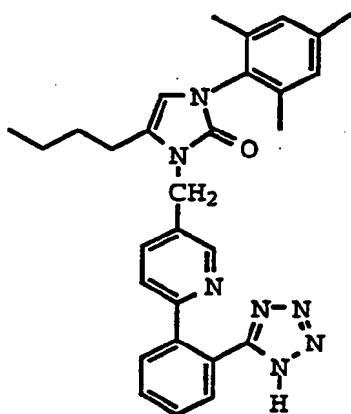
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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231



232



233

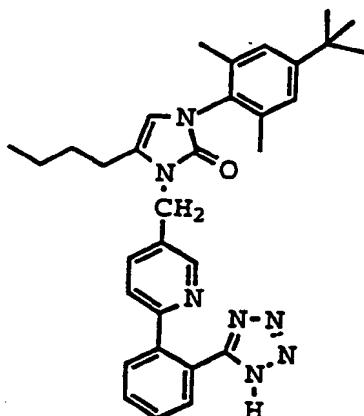
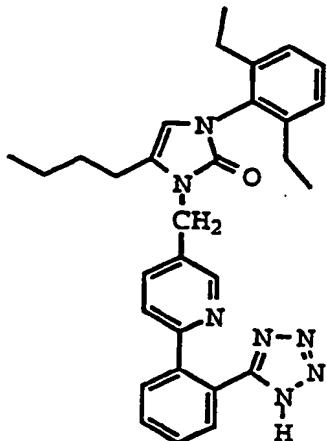


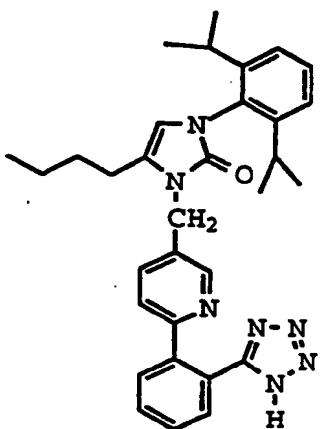
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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234



235



236

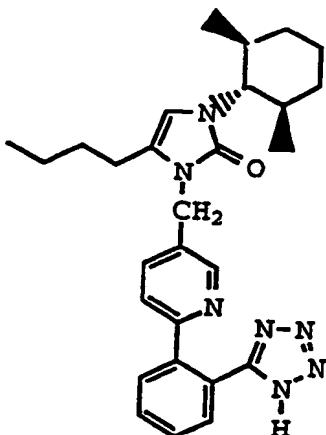
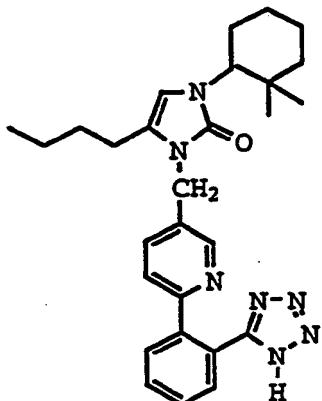


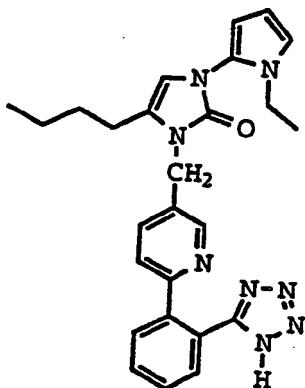
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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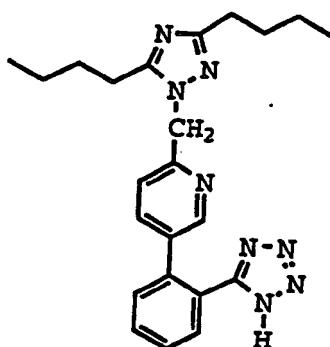
237



238



239

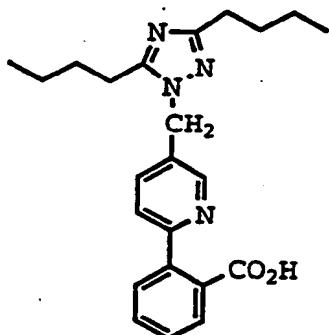


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TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

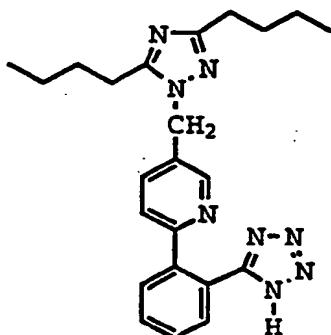
Compound #	Structure	Source
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240



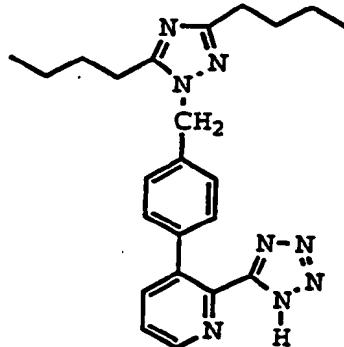
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241



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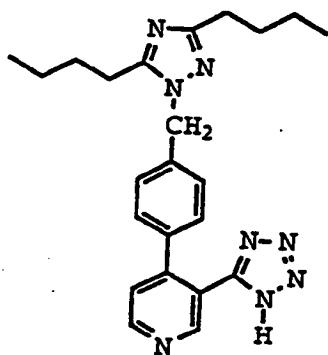
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104

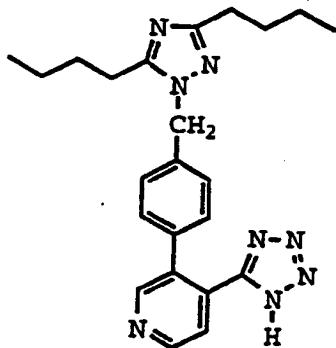
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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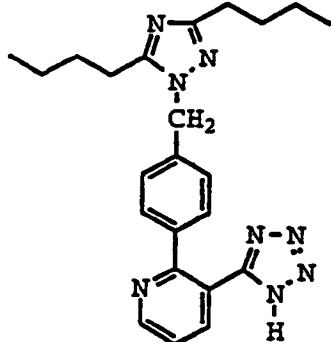
243

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244

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245

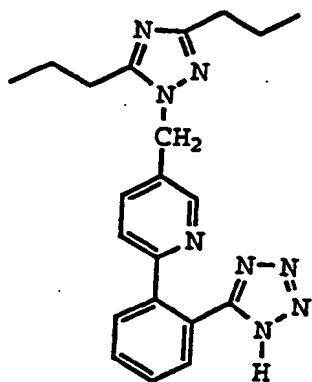
WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

105

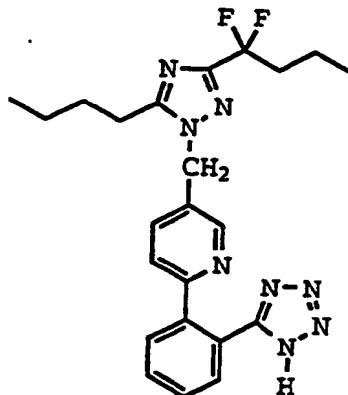
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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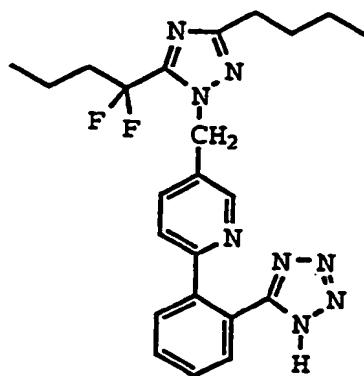
246

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247

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pub. 29 Oct 92

248

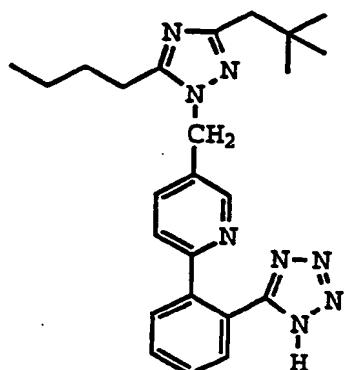
WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

106

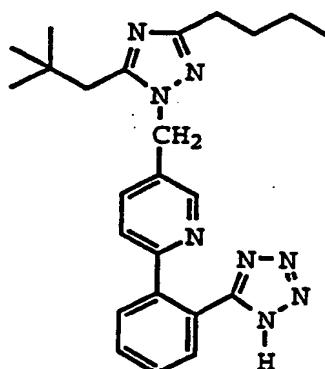
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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249

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250

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251

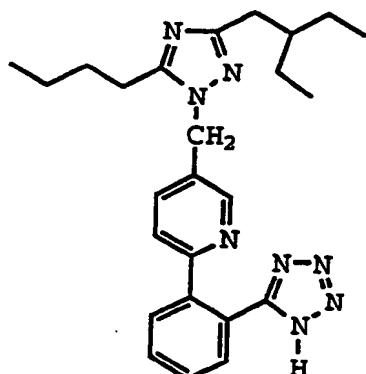
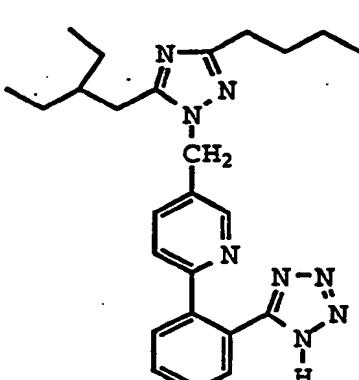
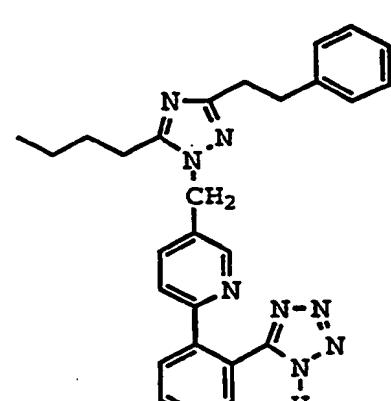
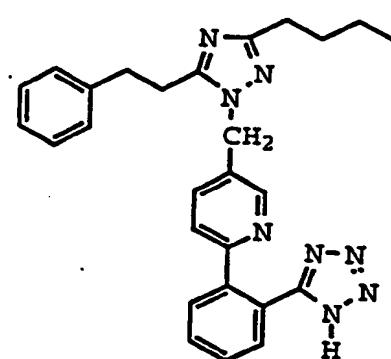
WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

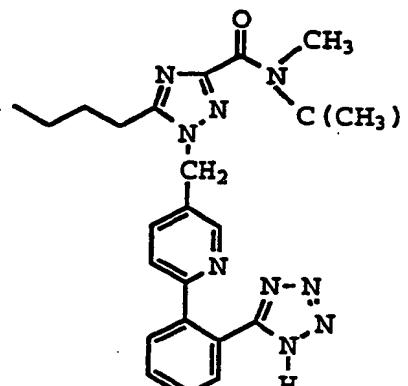
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
252		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
253		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92
254		WO #92/18092 pub. 29 Oct 92

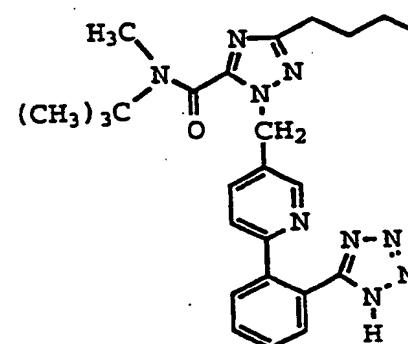
108

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

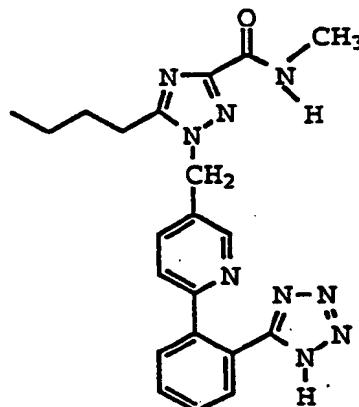
Compound #	Structure	Source
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255 

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

256 

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

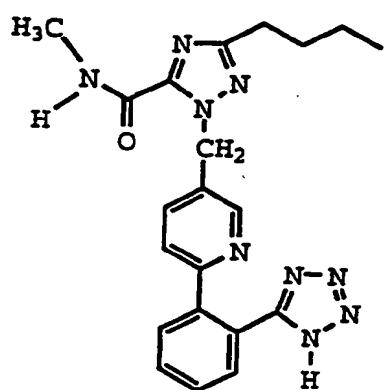
257 

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

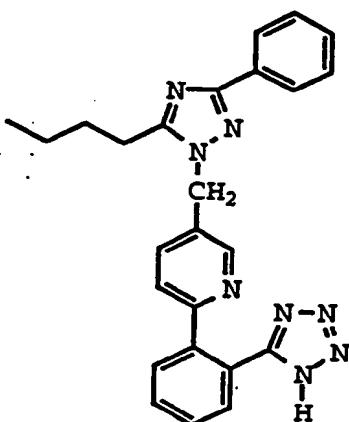
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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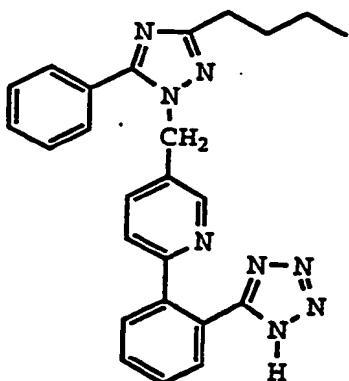
258

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

259

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

260

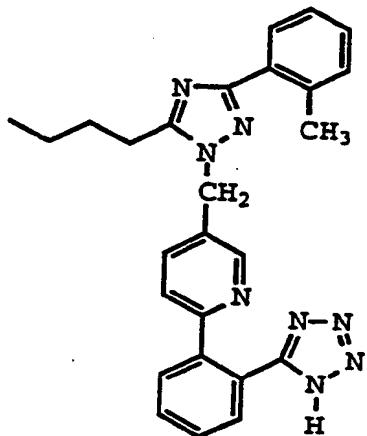
WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

110

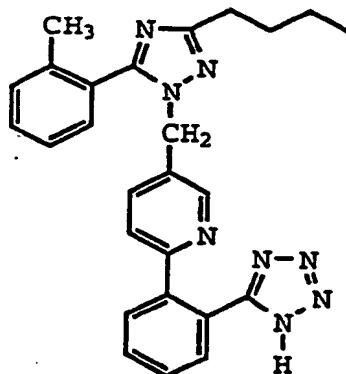
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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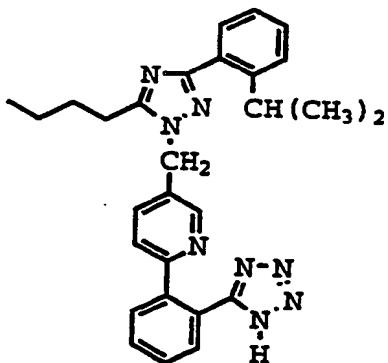
261

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

262

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

263

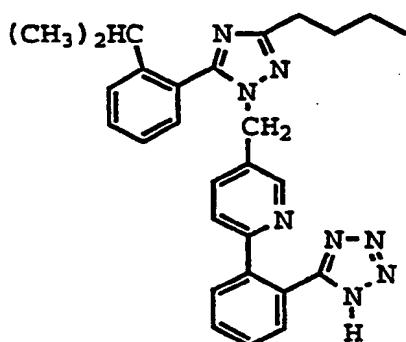
WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

111

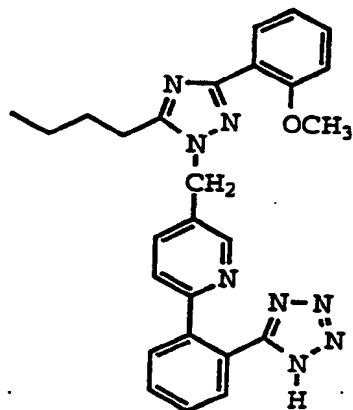
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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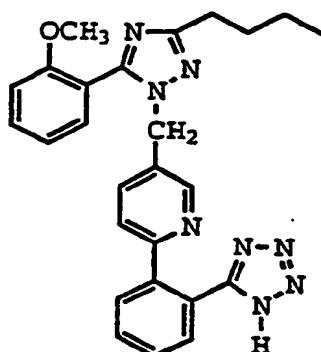
264

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

265

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

266

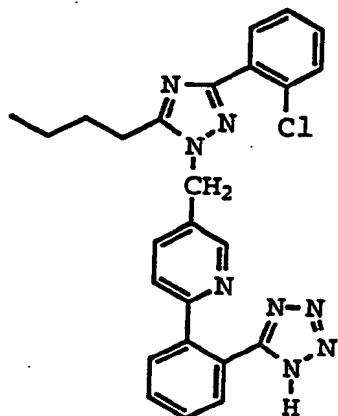
WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

112

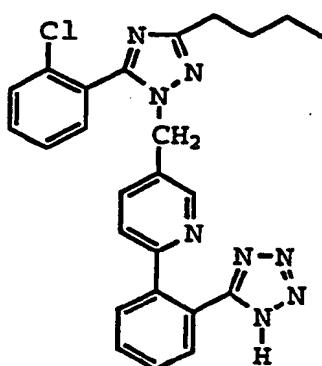
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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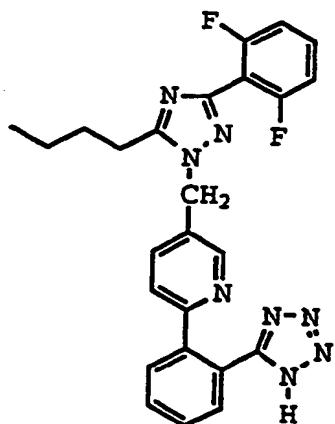
267

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

268

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

269

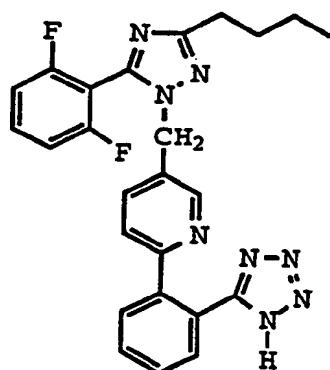
WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

113

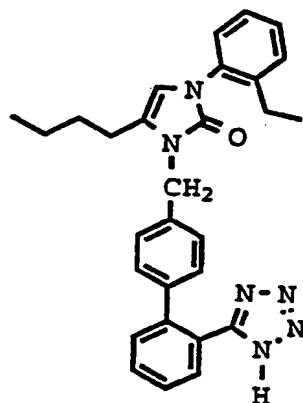
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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270

WO #92/18092
pub. 29 Oct 92

271

PCT/US94/02156
filed 8 Mar 94

272

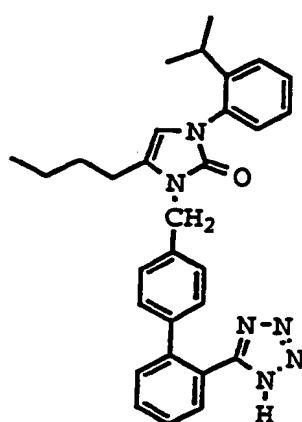
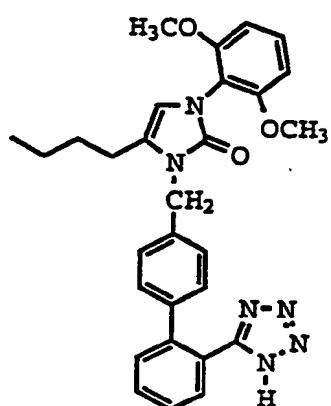
PCT/US94/02156
filed 8 Mar 94

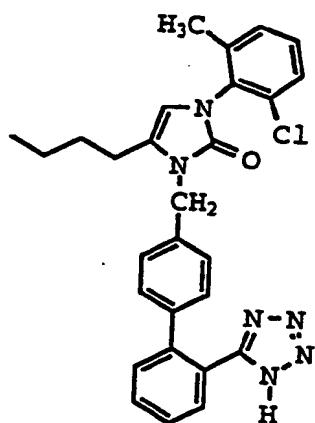
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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273

PCT/US94/02156
filed 8 Mar 94

274

PCT/US94/02156
filed 8 Mar 94

275

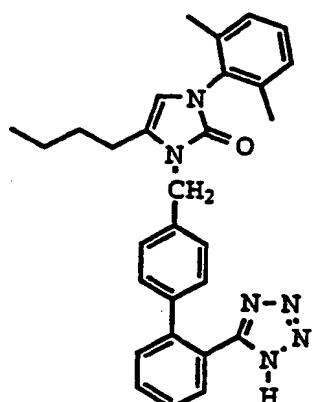
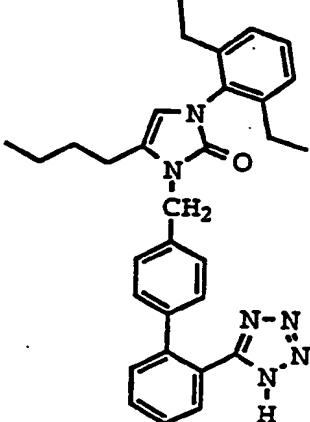
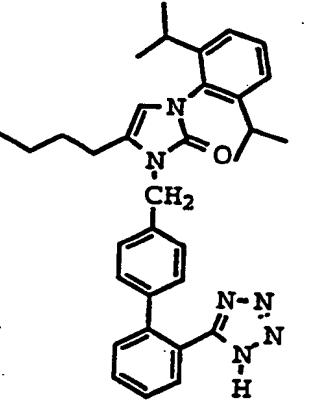
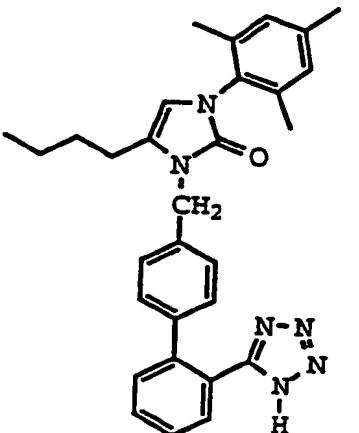
PCT/US94/02156
filed 8 Mar 94

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
276		PCT/US94/02156 filed 8 Mar 94
277		PCT/US94/02156 filed 8 Mar 94
278		PCT/US94/02156 filed 8 Mar 94

116

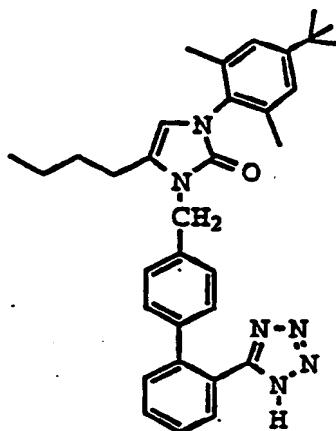
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

Structure

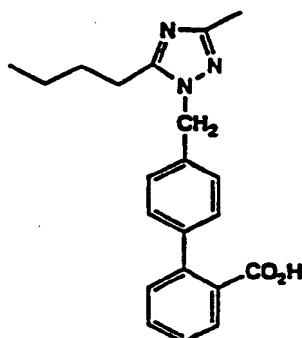
Source

279



PCT/US94/02156
filed 8 Mar 94

280



WO #91/17148
pub. 14 Nov. 91

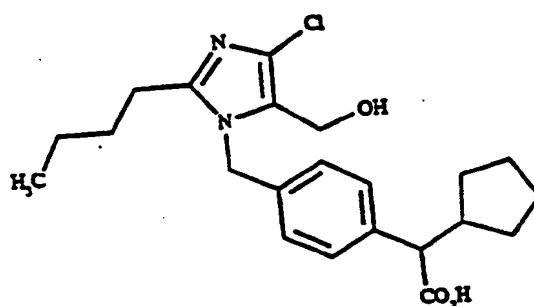
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
281		EP #475,206 pub. 18 Mar 92
282		WO #93/18035 pub. 16 Sep 93
283		WO #93/17628 pub. 16 Sep 93
284		WO #93/17681 pub. 16 Sep 93

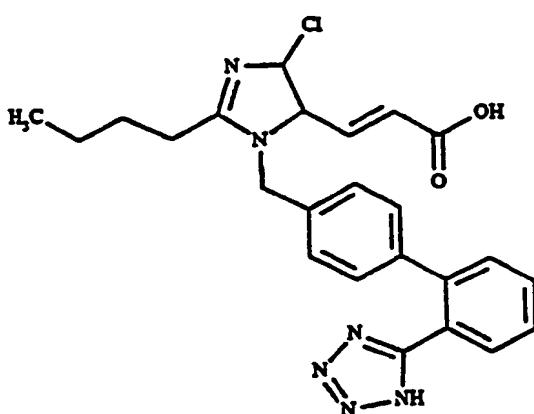
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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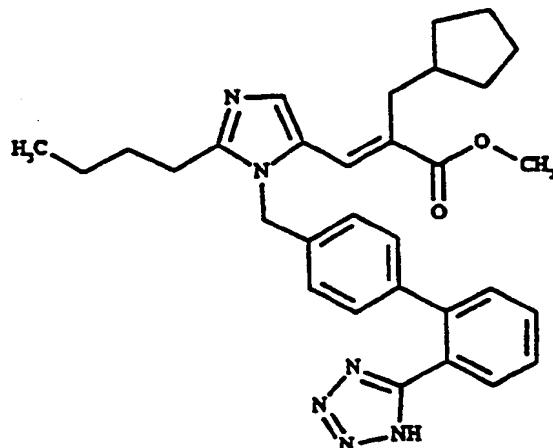
285

EP #513,533
pub. 19 Nov 92

286

EP #535,463
pub. 07 Apr 93

287

EP #535,465
pub. 07 Apr 93

119

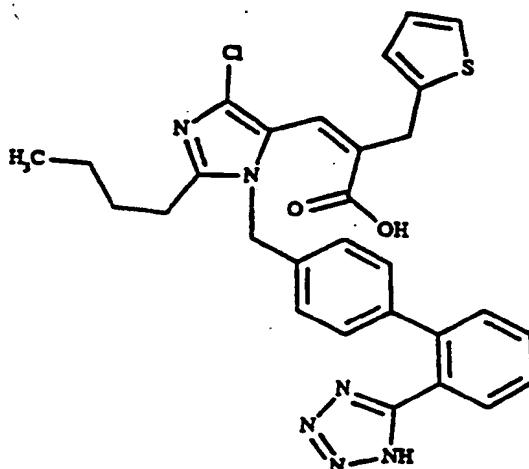
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

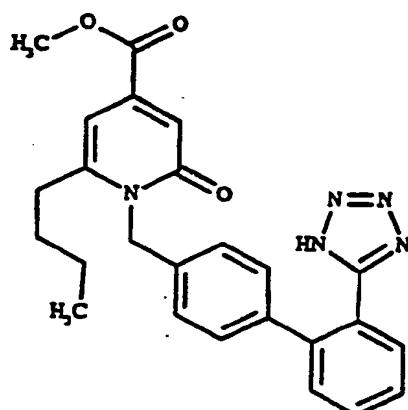
Structure

Source

288

EP #539,713
pub. 05 May 93

289

EP #542,059
pub. 19 May 93

290

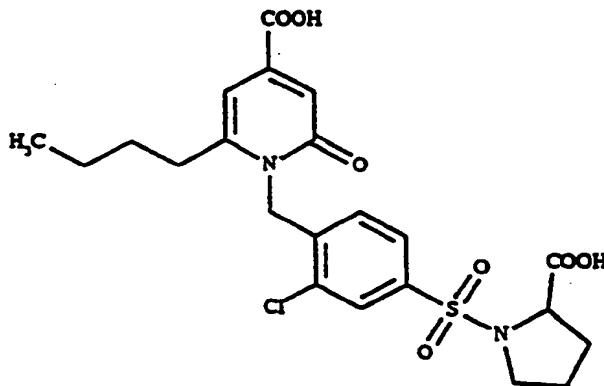
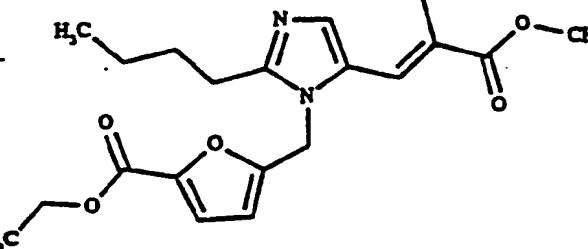
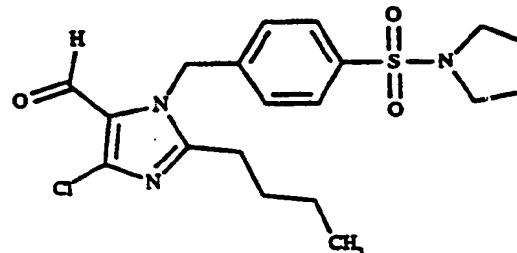
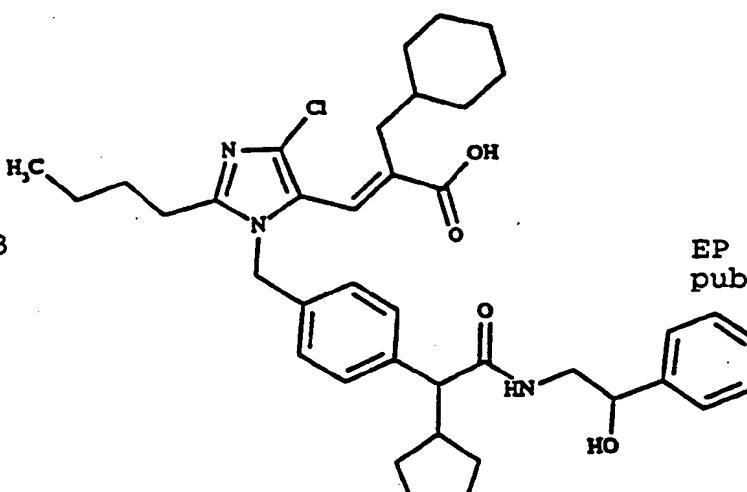
EP #05 557,843
pub. 01 Sep 93

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
291		EP #563,705 pub. 06 Oct 93
292		EP #562,261 pub. 26 Sep 93
293		EP #05 557,843 pub. 15 Sep 93

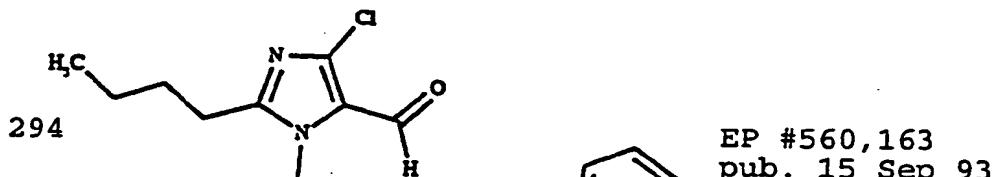
121

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

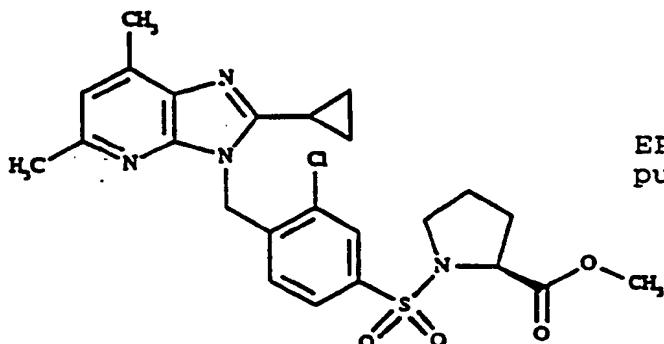
Structure

Source



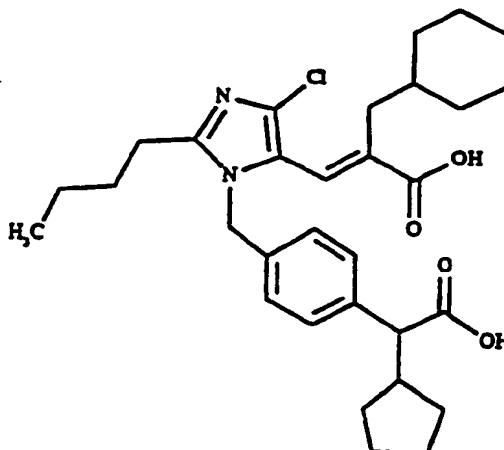
EP #560,163
pub. 15 Sep 93

295



EP #564,788
pub. 13 Oct 93

296



EP #565,986
pub. 20 Oct 93

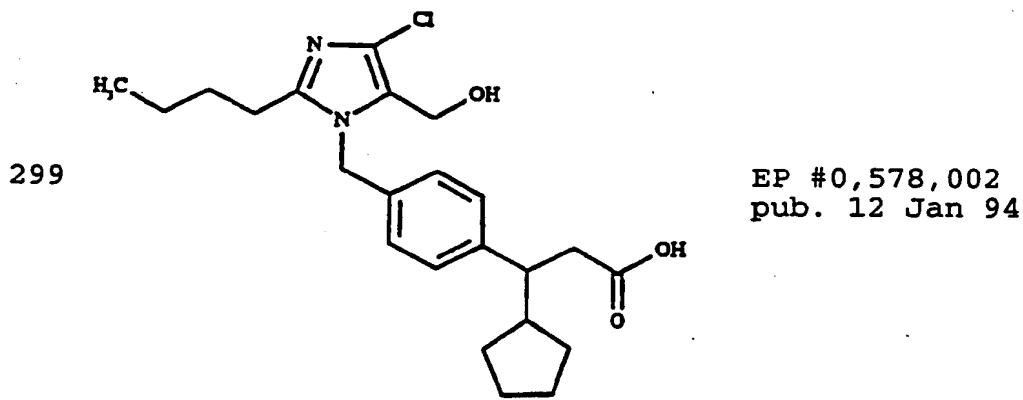
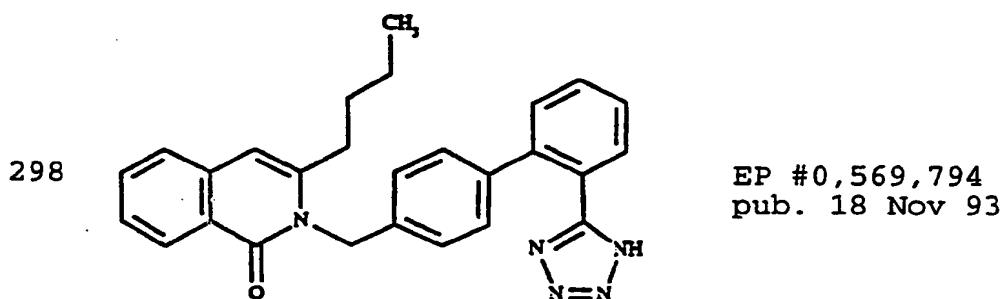
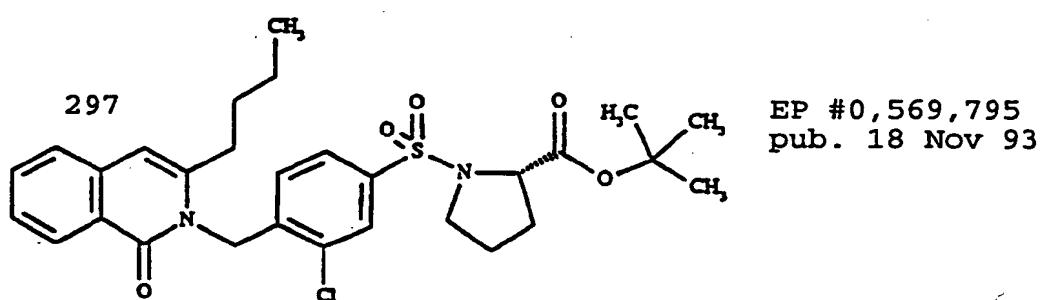
122

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

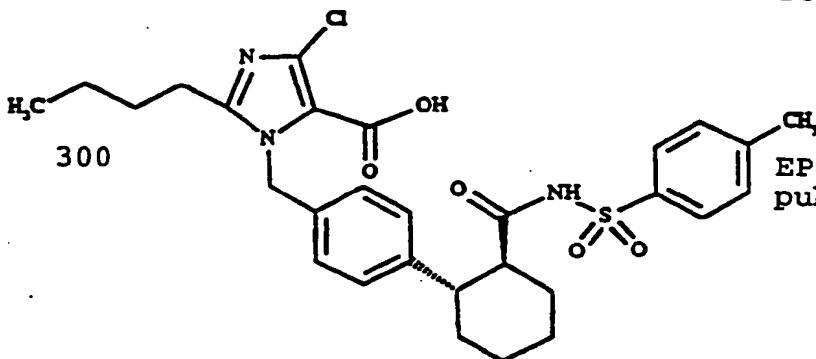
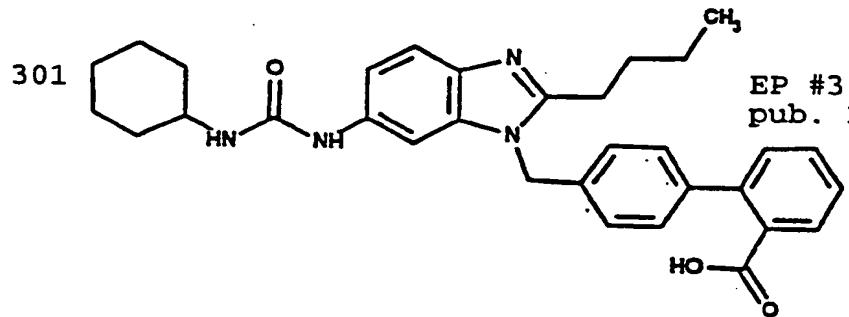
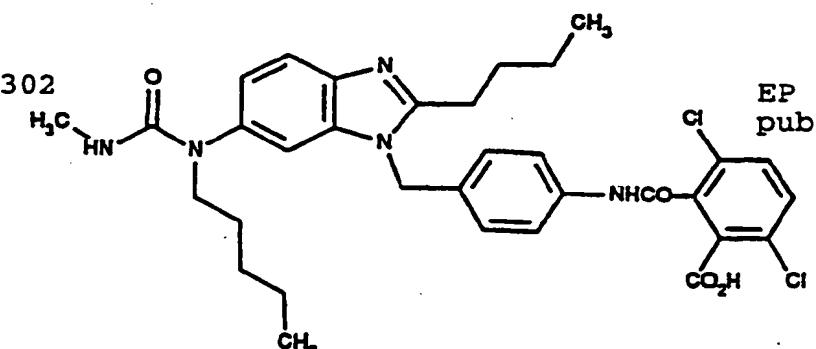
Structure

Source



123

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
300		EP #581,003 pub. 02 Feb 94
301		EP #392,317 pub. 17 Oct 90
302		EP #392,317 pub. 17 Oct 90

124

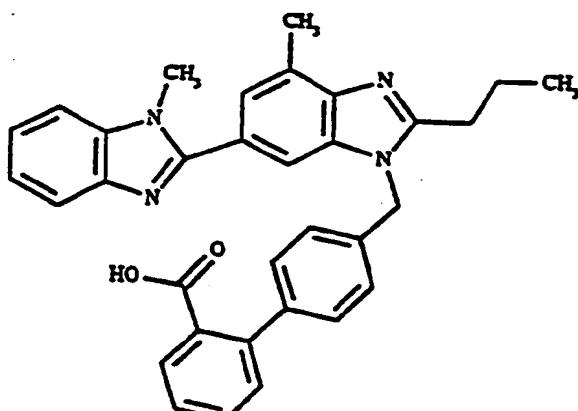
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

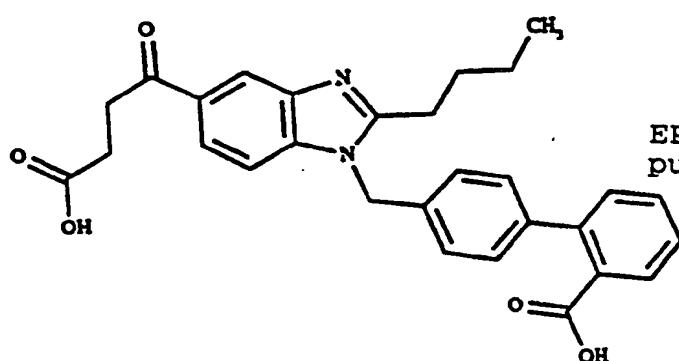
Structure

Source

303

EP #502,314
pub. 09 Sep 92

304

EP #468,740
pub. 29 Jan 92

305

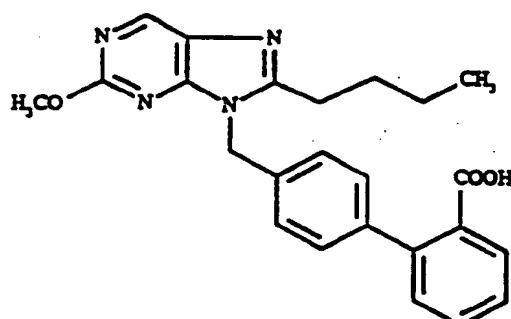
EP #470,543
pub. 12 Feb 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
306		EP #502,314 pub. 09 Sep 92
307		EP #529,253 pub. 03 Mar 93
308		EP #543,263 pub. 26 May 93
309		EP #552,765 pub. 28 Jul 93

126

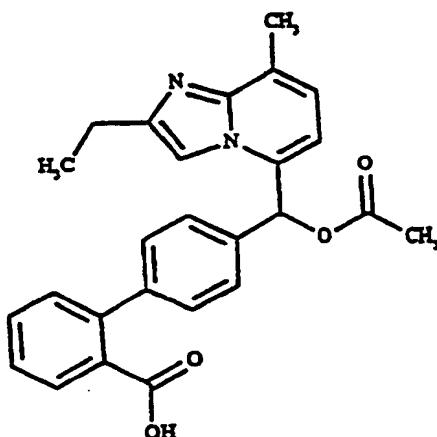
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

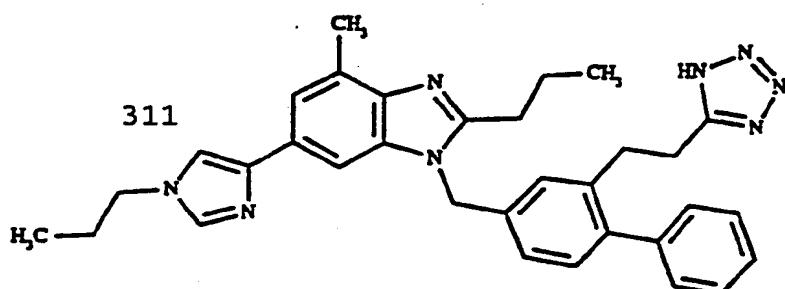
Structure

Source

310

EP #558,825
pub. 18 Aug 93

311

EP #556,789
pub. 25 Aug 93

312

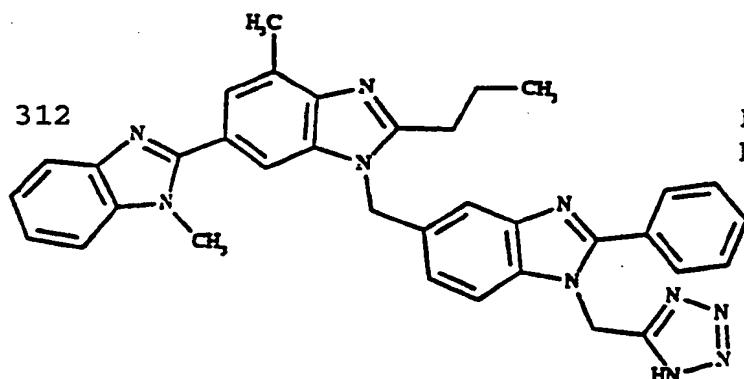
EP #560,330
pub. 15 Sep 93

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
313		EP #566,020 pub. 20 Oct 93
314		EP #581,166 pub. 02 Feb 94
315		WO #94/01436 pub. 20 Jan 94

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
316		EP #253,310 pub. 20 Jan 88
317		EP #324,377 pub. 19 Jul 89
318		US #5,043,349 issued 27 Aug 91
319		WO #91/00281 pub. 10 Jan 91

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound

Structure

Source

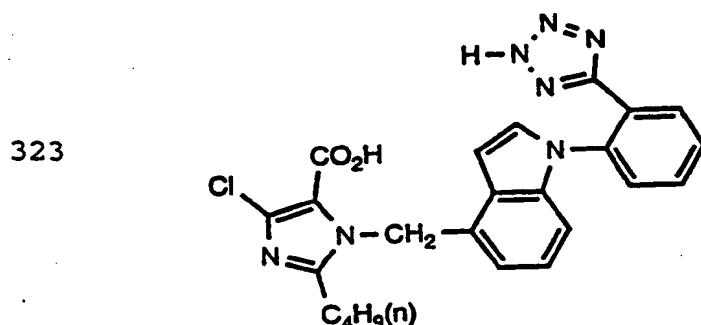
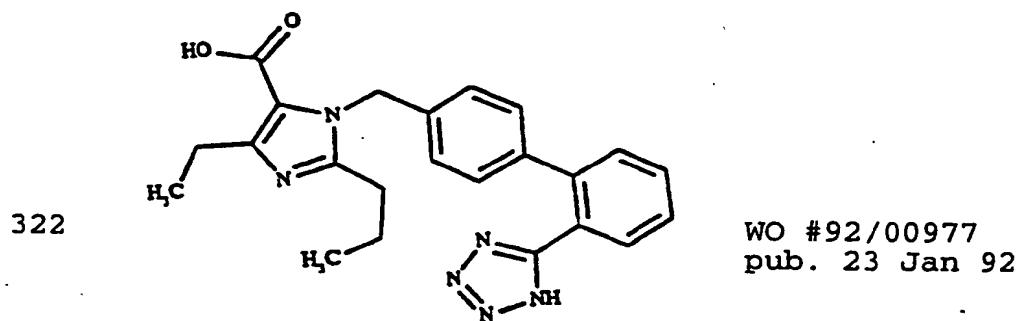
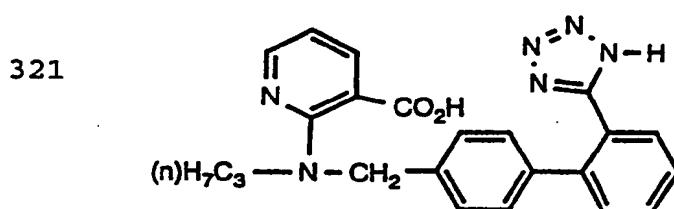
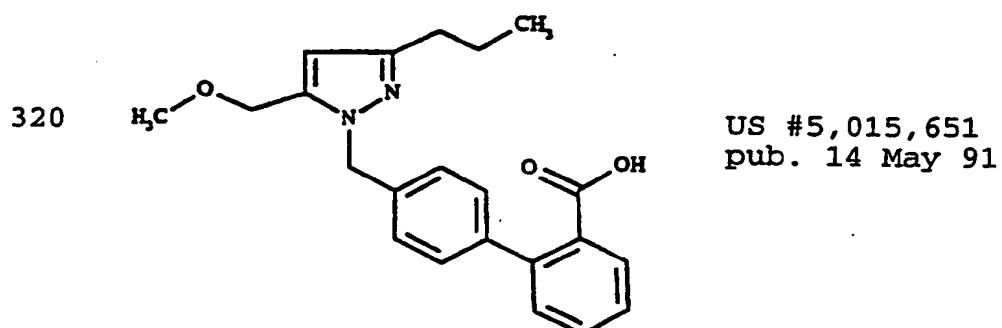


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

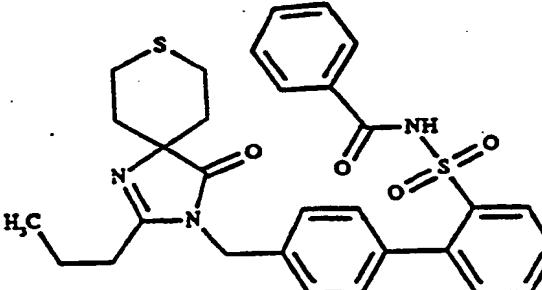
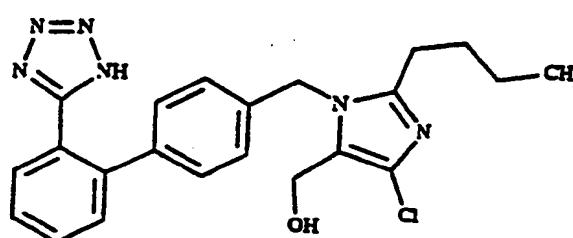
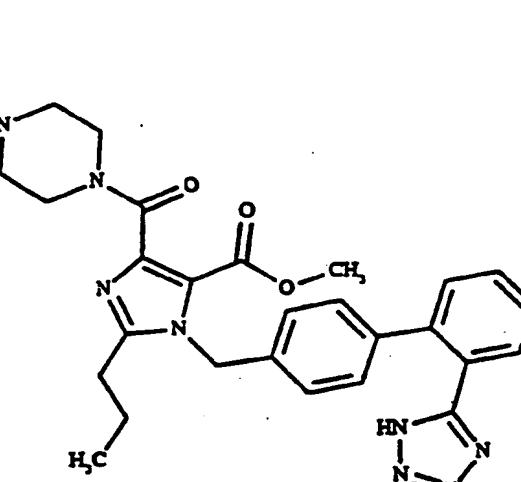
Compound #	Structure	Source
324		WO #93/04046 pub. 04 Mar 93
325		WO #93/10106 pub. 27 May 93
326		US #5,219,856 pub. 15 Jun 93

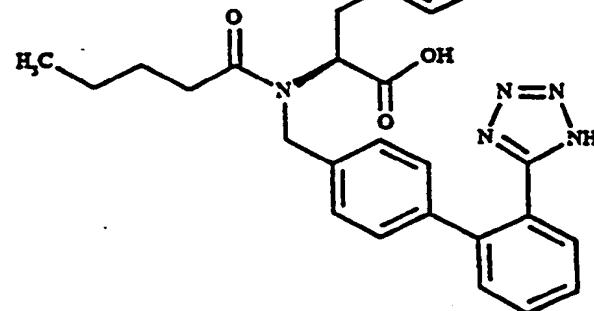
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

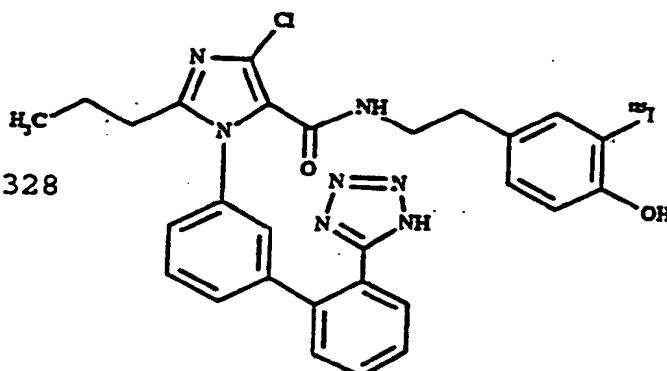
Structure

Source

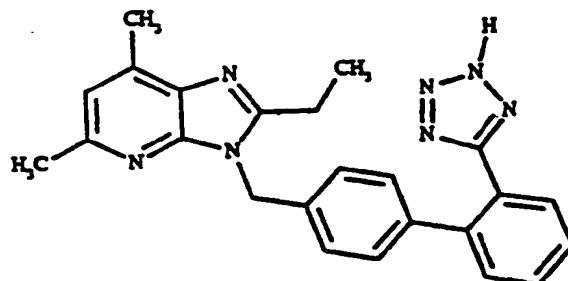
327

US #5,260,325
pub. 09 Nov 93

328

US #5,264,581
pub. 23 Nov 93

329

EP #400,974
pub. 5 Dec 90

132

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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330

EP #411,766
pub. 06 Feb 91

331

EP #412,594
pub. 13 Feb 91

332

EP #419,048
pub. 27 Mar 91

133

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

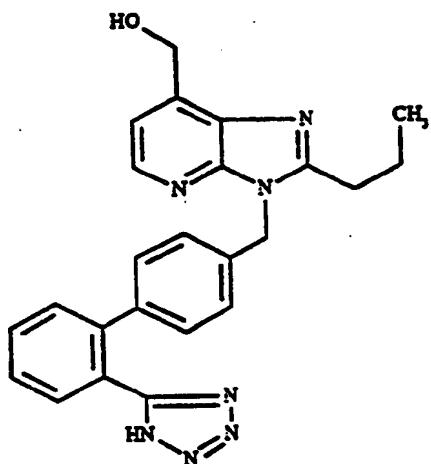
Compound #	Structure	Source
333		WO #91/12,001 pub. 22 Aug 91
334		WO #91/11,999 pub. 22 Aug 91
335		WO #91/11,909 pub. 22 Aug 91
336		WO #91/12,002 pub. 22 Aug 91

134

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

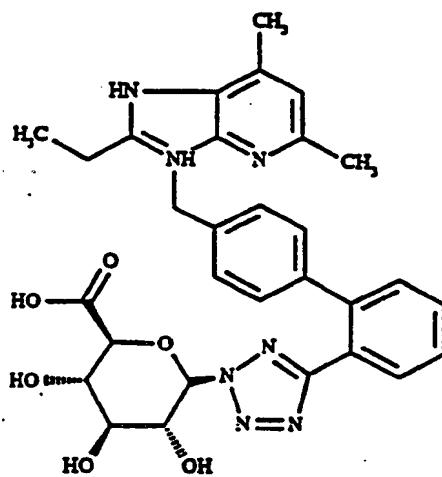
Compound #	Structure	Source
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337



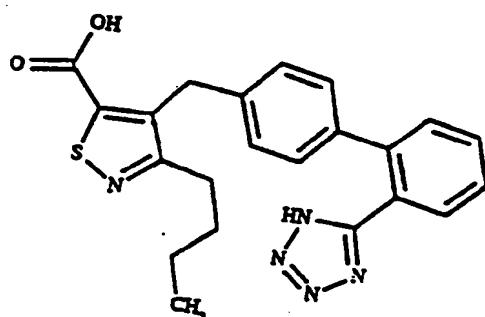
US 5,053,329
pub. 01 Oct 91

338



US #5,057,522
pub. 15 Oct 91

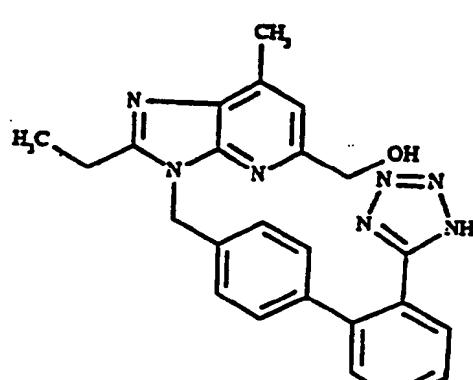
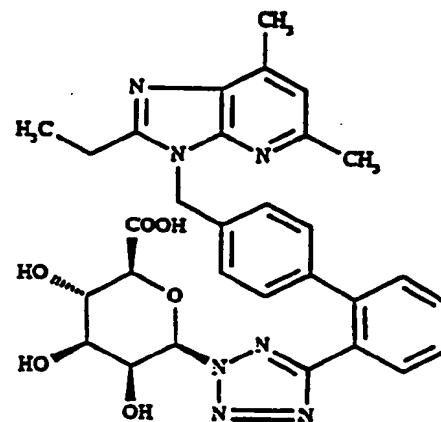
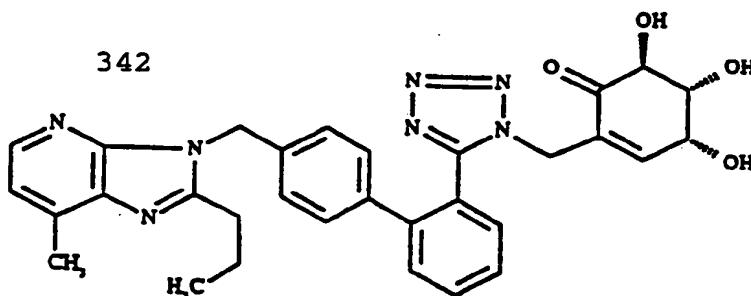
339



WO #91/15,479
pub. 17 Oct 91

135

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

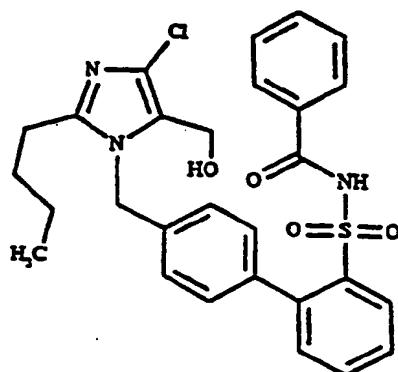
Compound #	Structure	Source
340		EP #456,510 pub. 13 Nov 91
341		EP #467,715 pub. 22 Jan 92
342		US #5,087,702 pub. 11 Feb 92

136

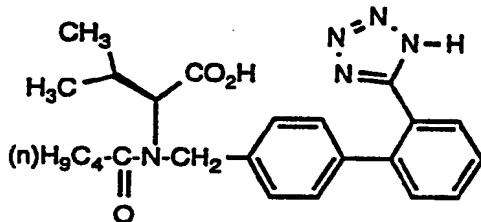
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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343

EP #479,479
pub. 08 Apr 92

344



345

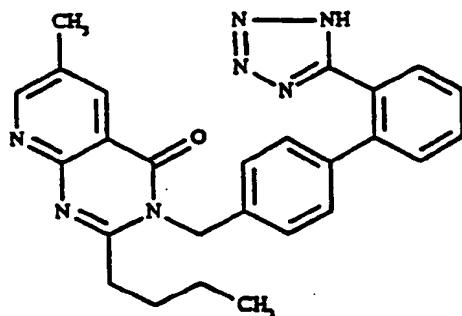
EP #481,614
pub. 22 Apr 92

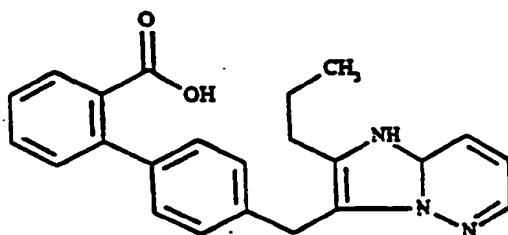
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

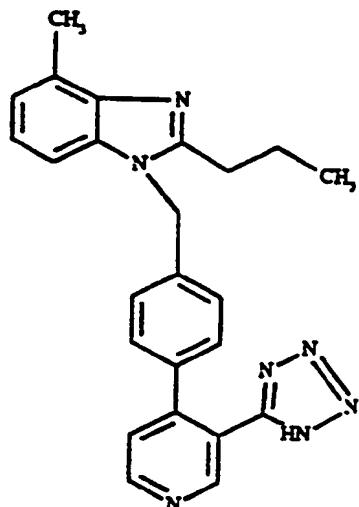
Structure

Source

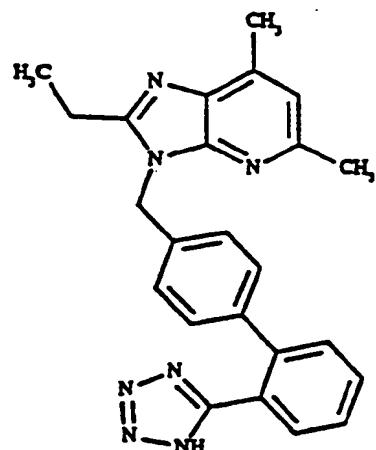
346

EP #490,587
pub. 17 Jun 92

347

US #5,128,327
pub. 07 Jul 92

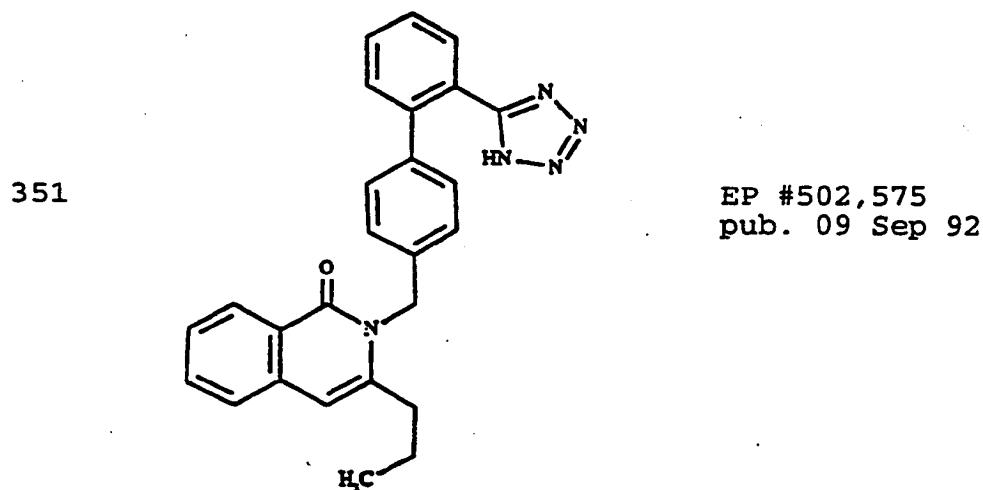
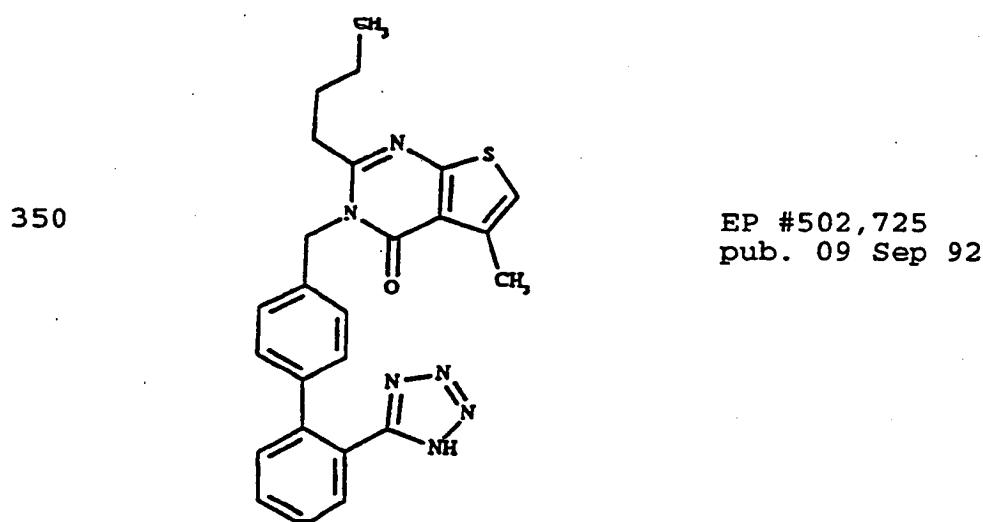
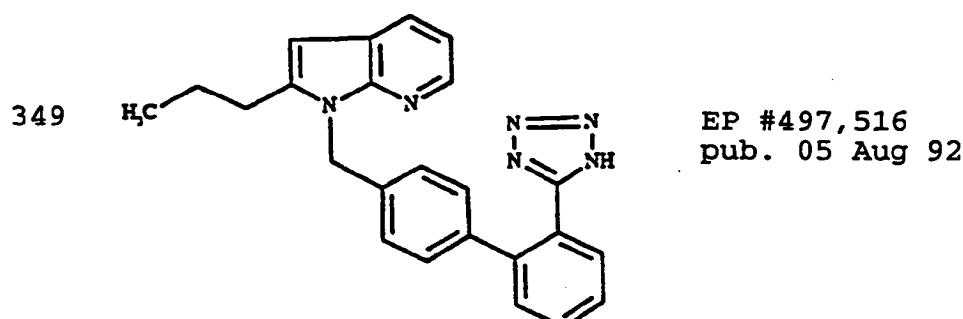
348

US #5,132,216
pub. 21 Jul 92

138

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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139

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
352		EP #503,838 pub. 16 Sep 92
353		EP #505,111 pub. 23 Sep 92
354		EP #505,098 pub. 23 Sep 92

140

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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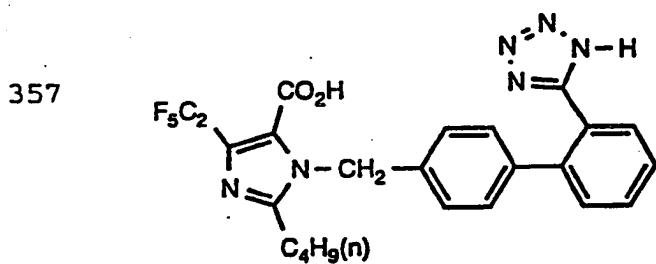
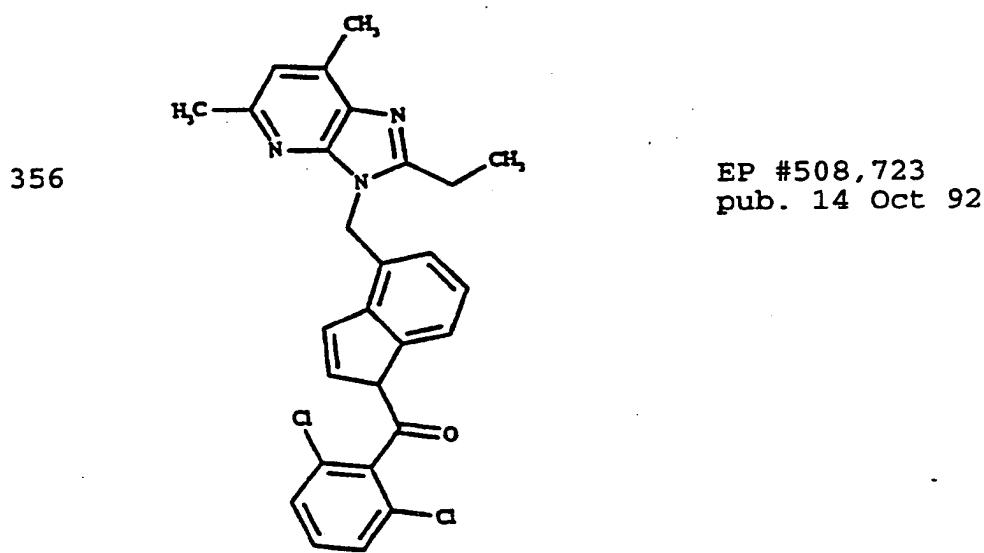
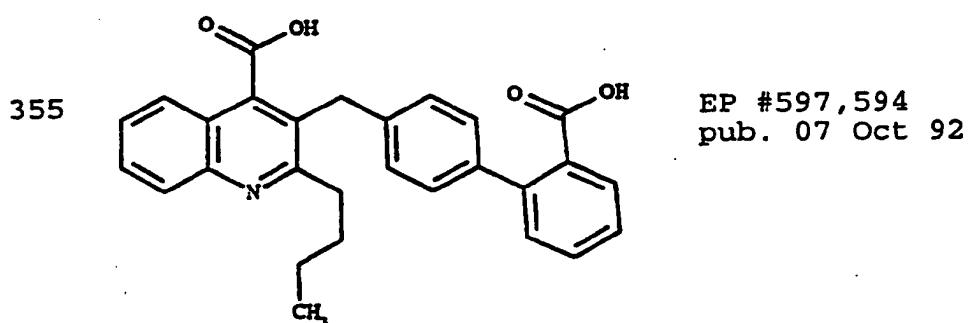
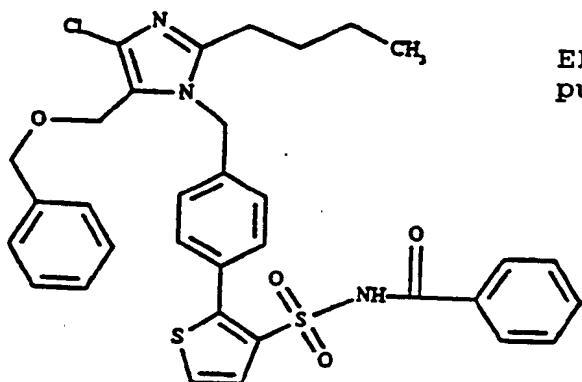


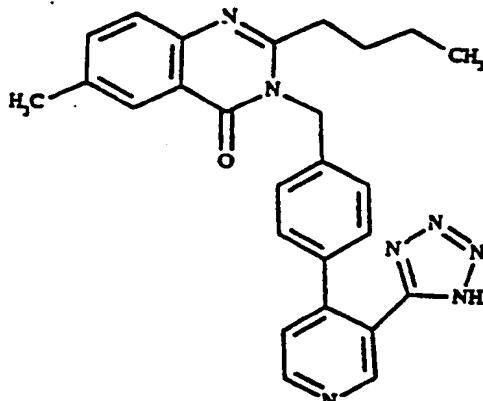
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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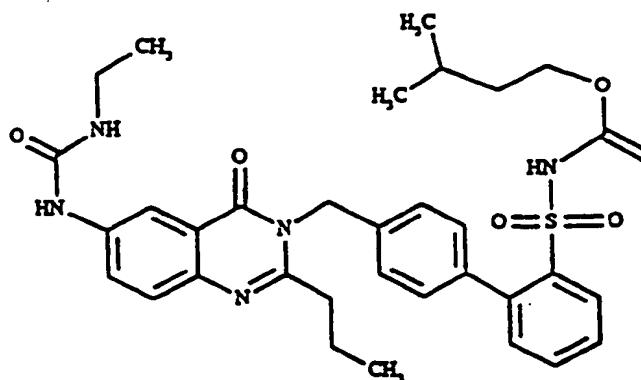
358

EP #512,675
pub. 11 Nov 92

359

EP #512,676
pub. 11 Nov 92

360

EP #512,870
pub. 11 Nov 92

142

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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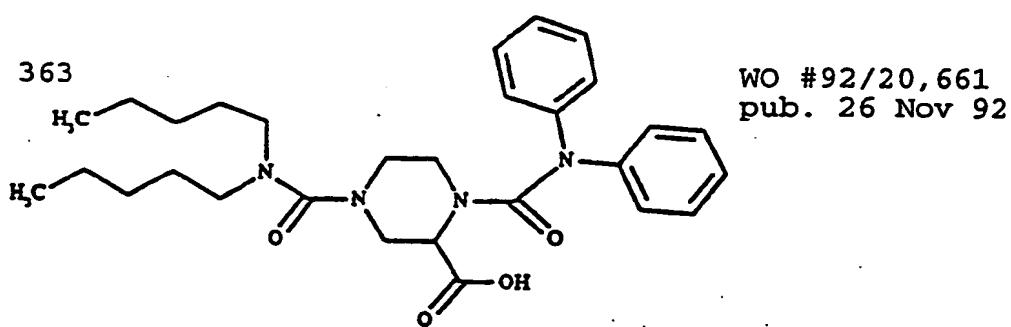
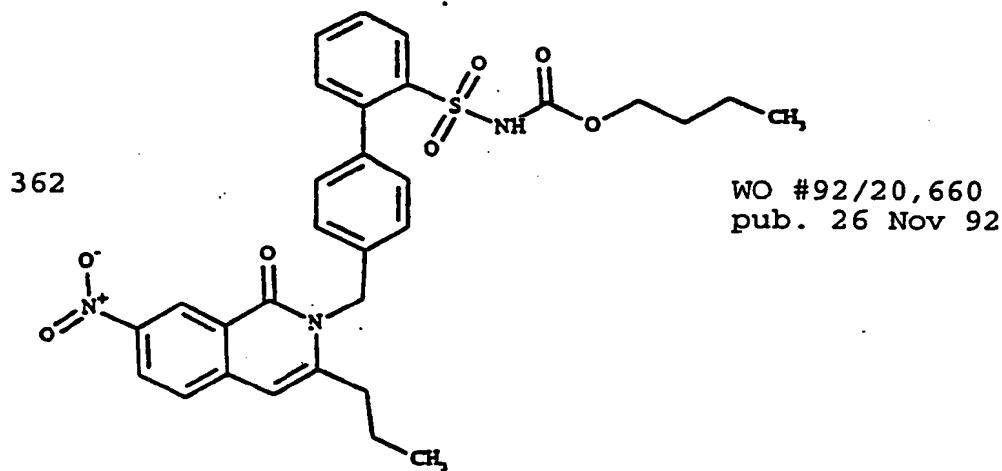
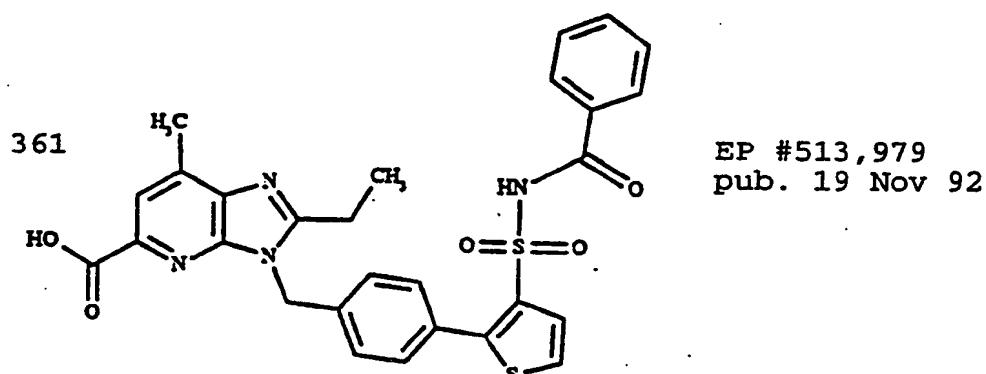
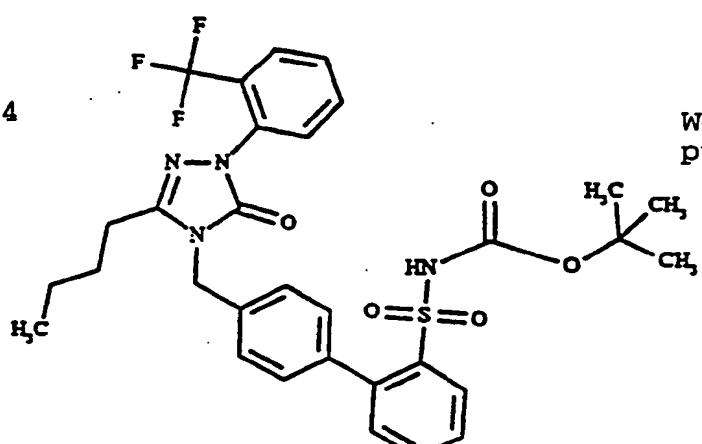
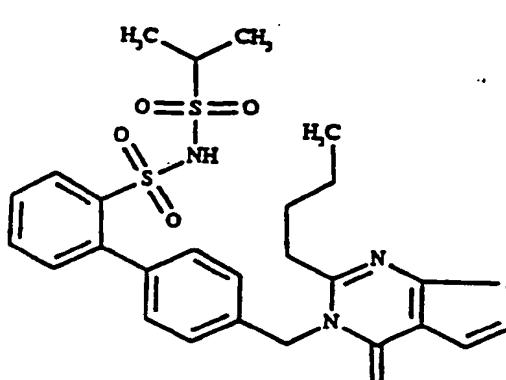
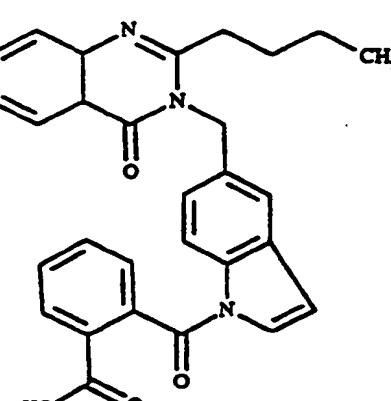


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
364		WO 92/20,662 pub. 26 Nov 92
365		WO #92/20,687 pub. 26 Nov 92
366		EP #517,357 pub. 09 Dec 92

144

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
367		WO #93/01177 pub. 21 Jan 93
368		US #5,187,159 pub. 16 Feb 93
369		US #5,198,438 pub. 30 Mar 93

145

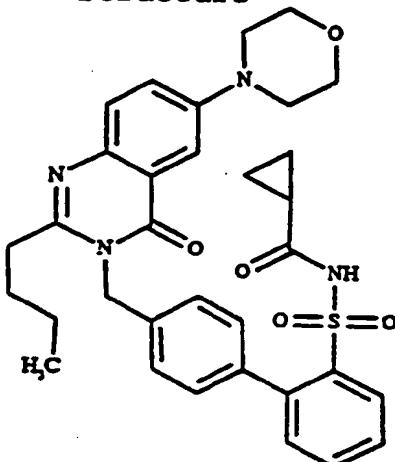
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

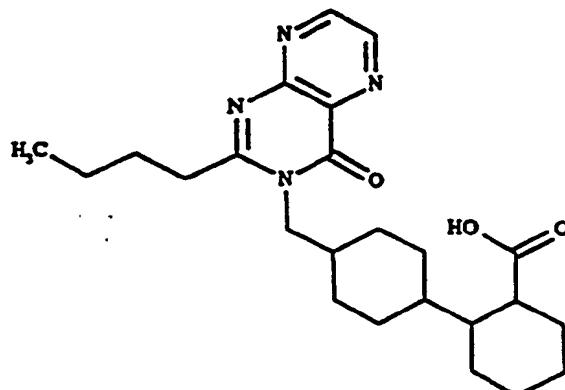
Structure

Source

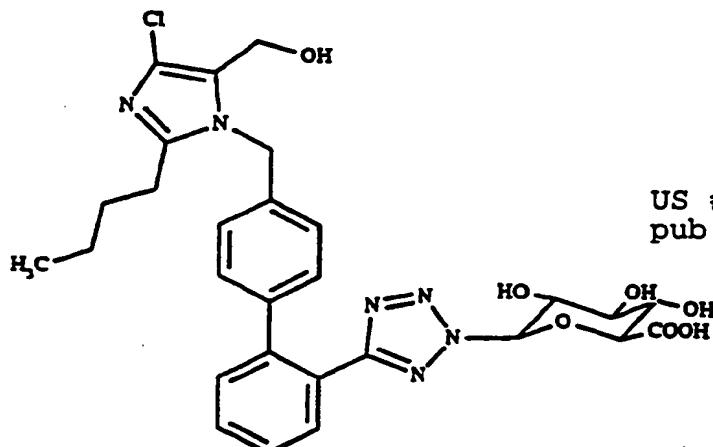
370

US #5,202,322
pub. 13 Apr 93

371

EP #537,937
pub. 21 Apr 93

372

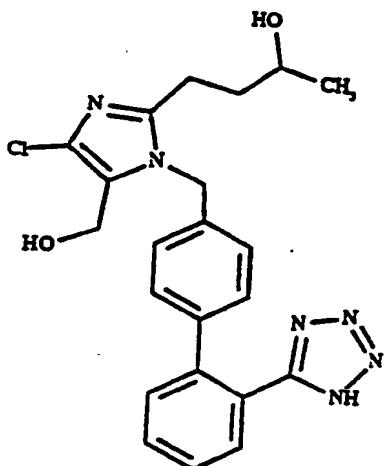
US #5,217,882
pub. 08 Jun 93

146

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

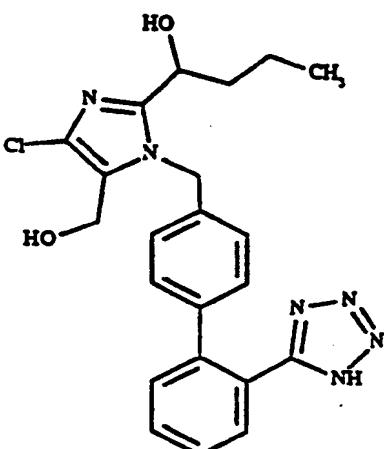
Compound #	Structure	Source
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373



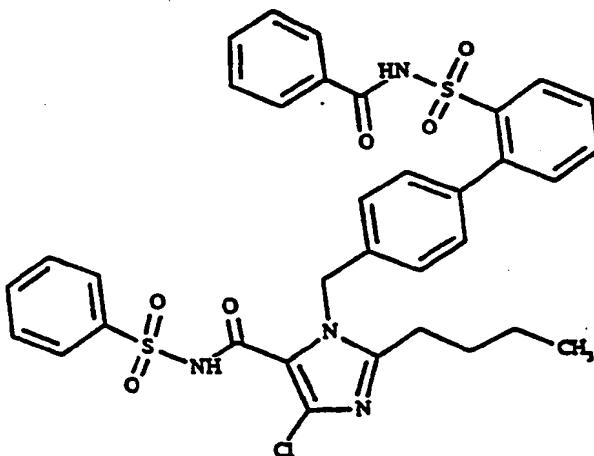
US #5,214,153
pub. 25 May 93

374



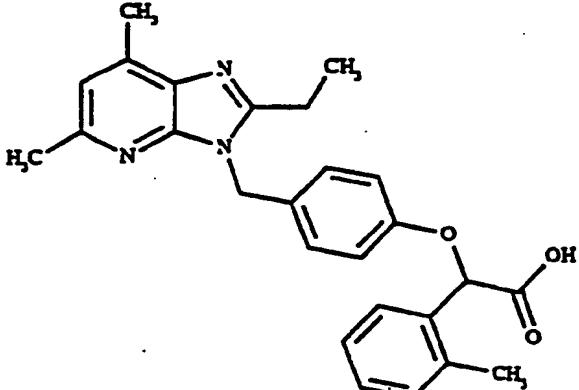
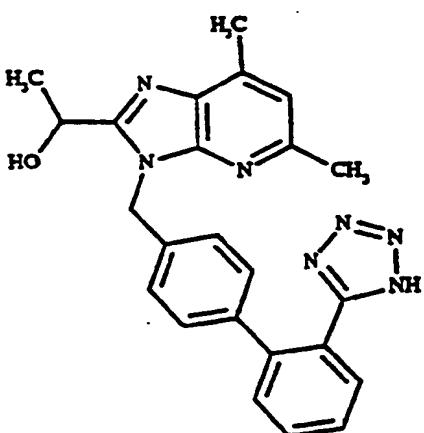
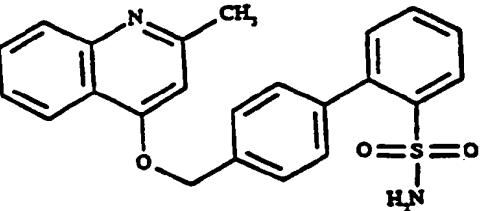
US #5,218,125
pub. 08 Jun 93

375



US #5,236,928
pub. 17 Aug 93

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
376		US #5,240,938 pub. 31 Aug 93
377		GB #2,264,709 pub. 08 Sep 93
378		GB #2,264,710 pub. 08 Sep 93

148

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
379		US #5,256,667 pub. 13 Apr 93
380		US #5,525,574 pub. 12 Oct 93
381		WO #93/23,399 pub. 25 Nov 93

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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382

US #5,262,412
pub. 16 Nov 93

383

US #5,264,447
pub. 23 Nov 93

384

US #5,266,583
pub. 01 Sep 92

150

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

151

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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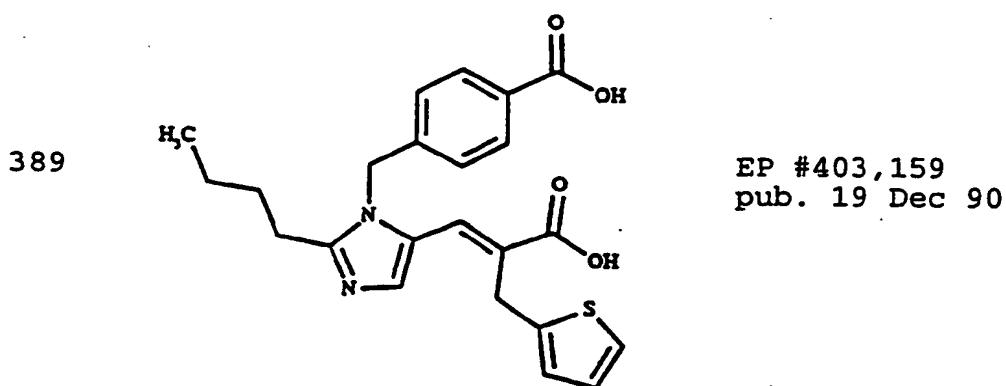
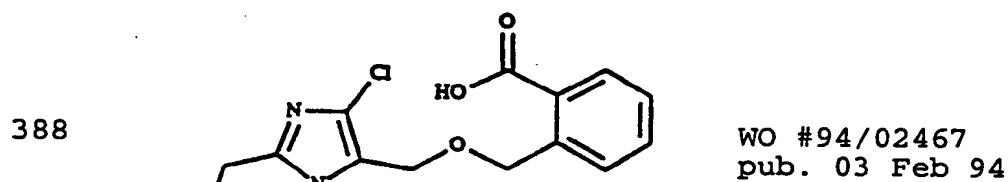
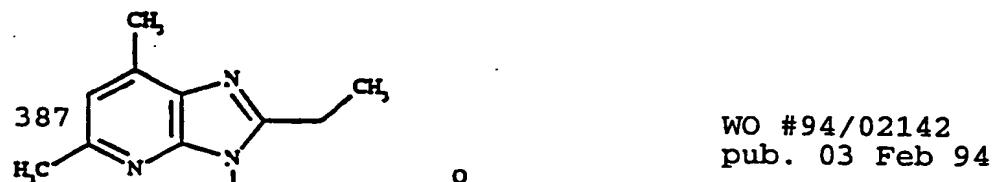
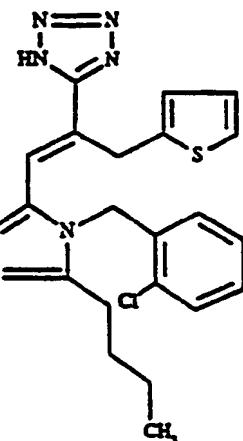


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

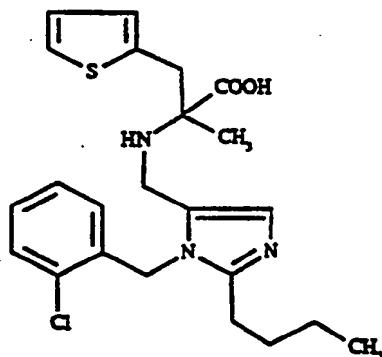
Compound #	Structure	Source
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390



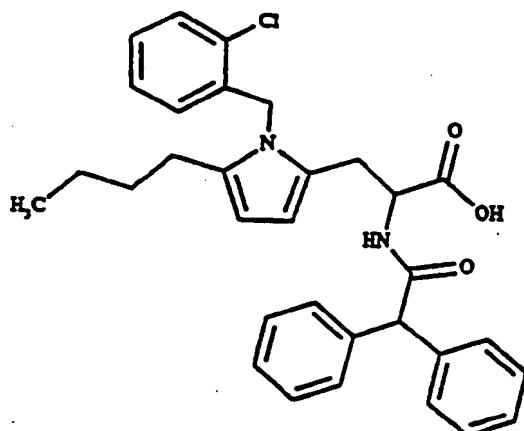
EP #425,211
pub. 02 May 91

391



EP #427,463
pub. 15 May 91

392

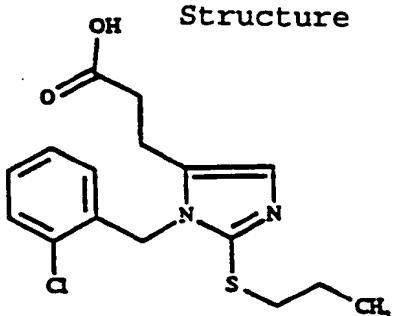


WO #92/00068
pub. 09 Jan 92

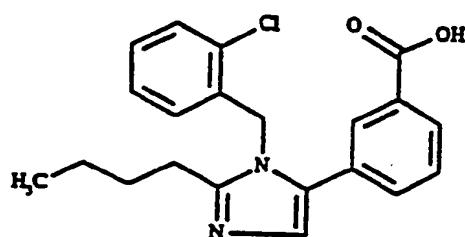
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound # Structure Source

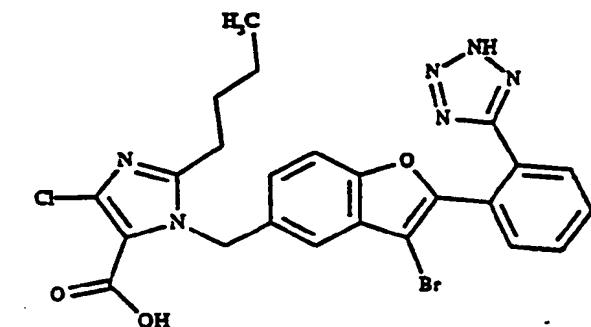
393

WO #92/02,510
pub. 20 Feb 92

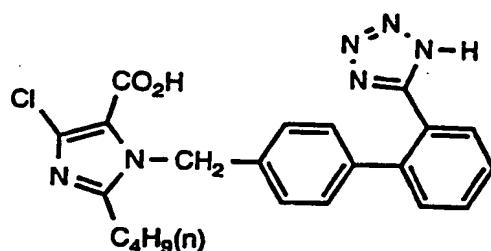
394

WO #92/09278
pub. 11 Jun 92

395

WO #92/10181
pub. 25 Jun 92

396



154

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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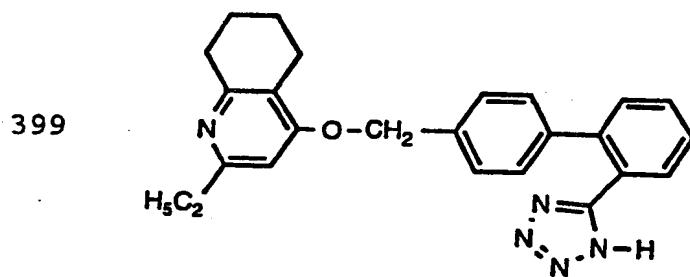
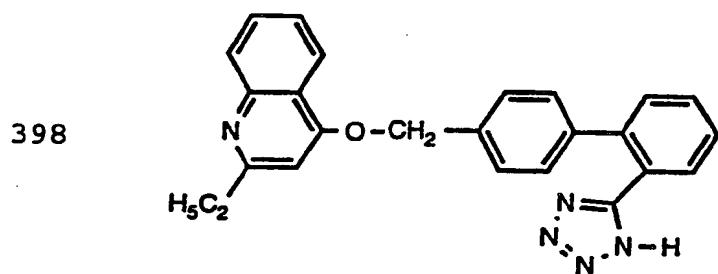
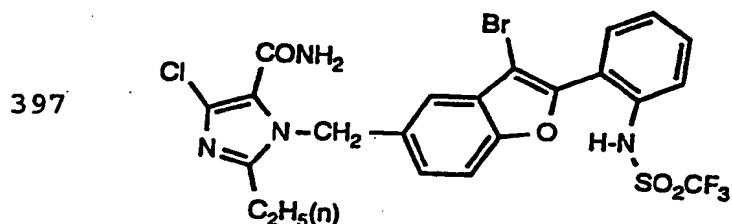


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

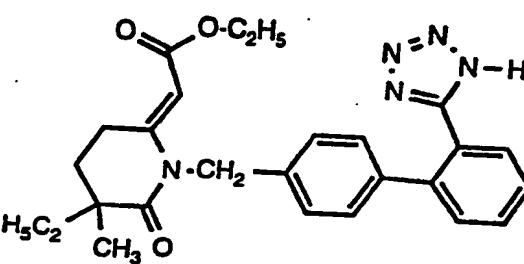
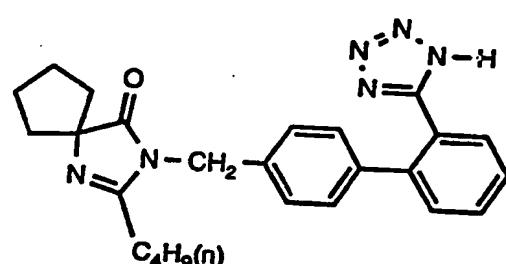
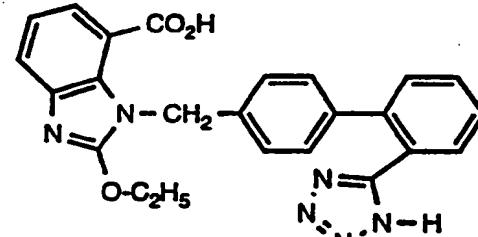
Compound #	Structure	Source
400		
401		
402		

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
403		WO #92/10097 pub. 25 Jun 92
404		
405		

157

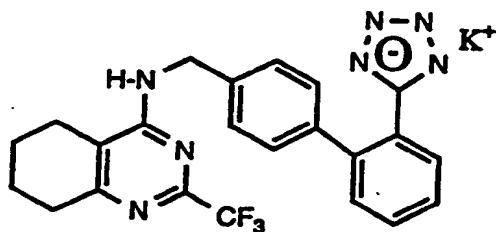
TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #

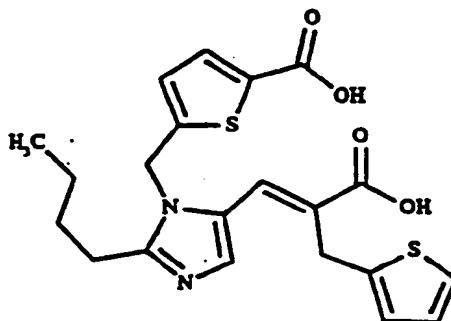
Structure

Source

406



407

WO #92/20651
pub. 26 Nov 92

408

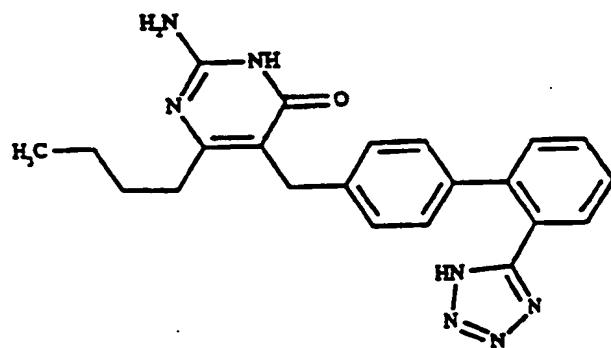
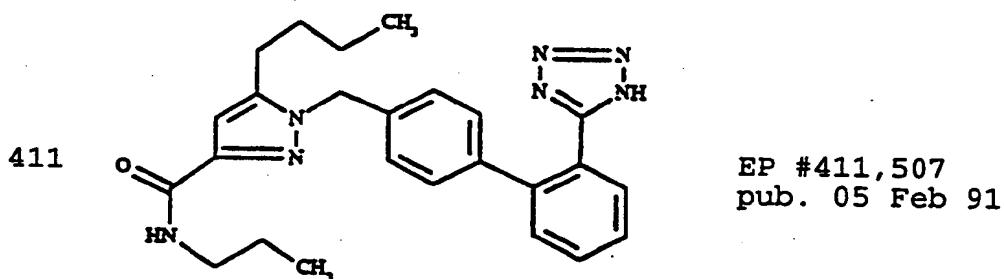
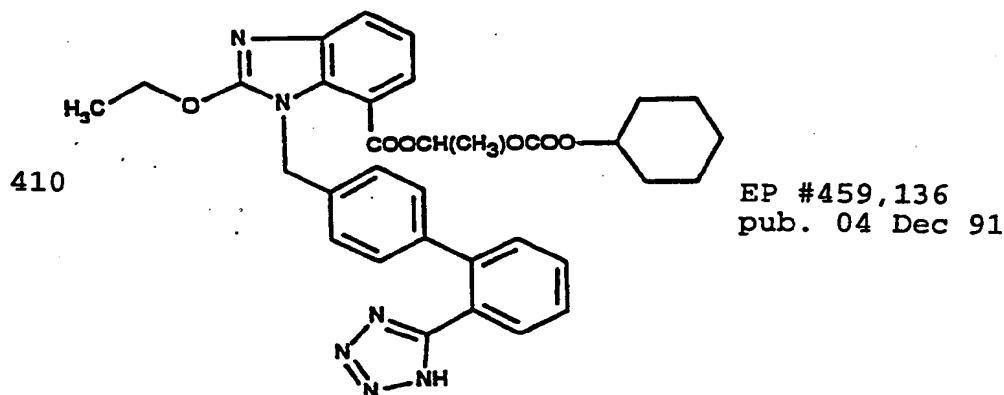
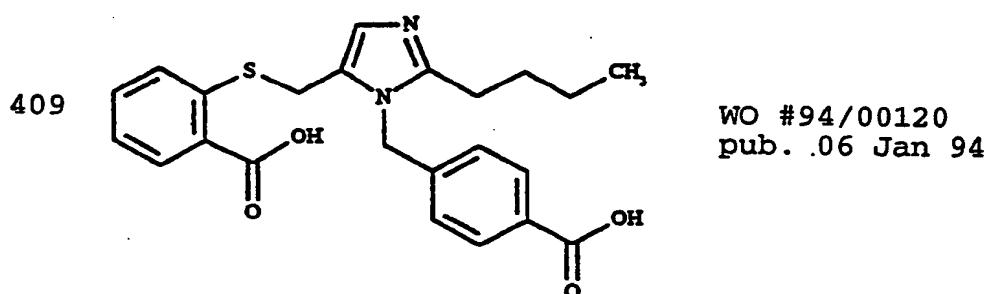
WO #93/03018
pub. 18 Feb 93

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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159

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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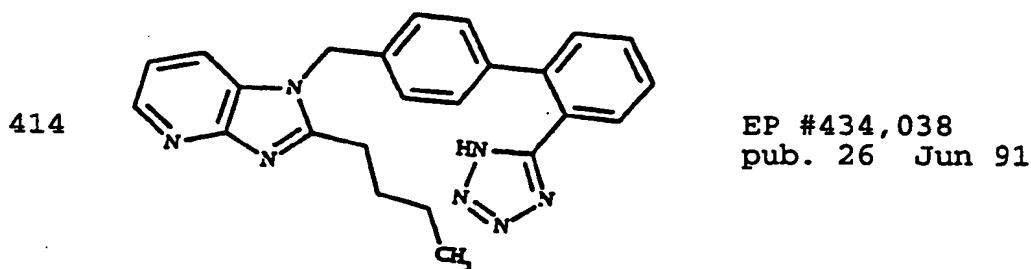
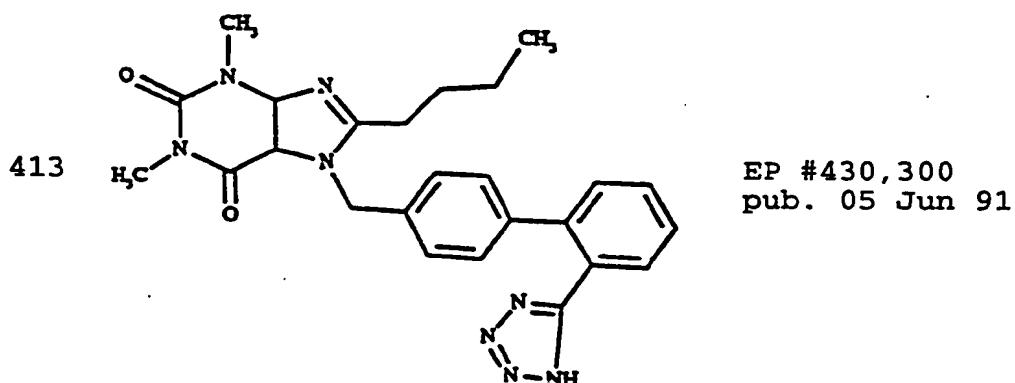
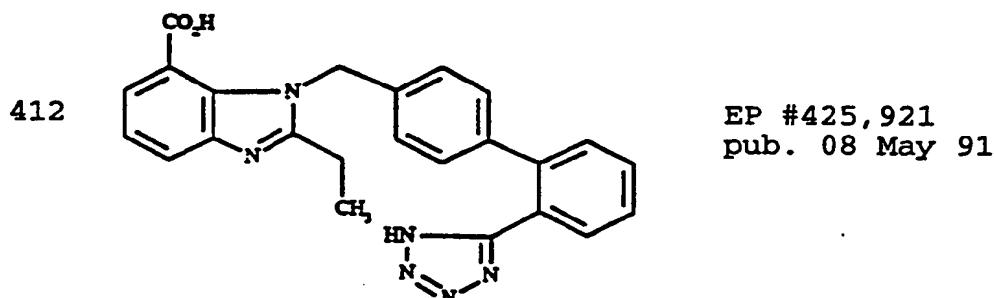


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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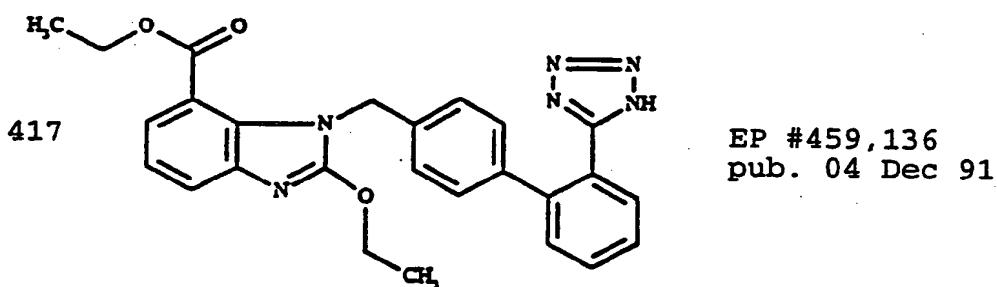
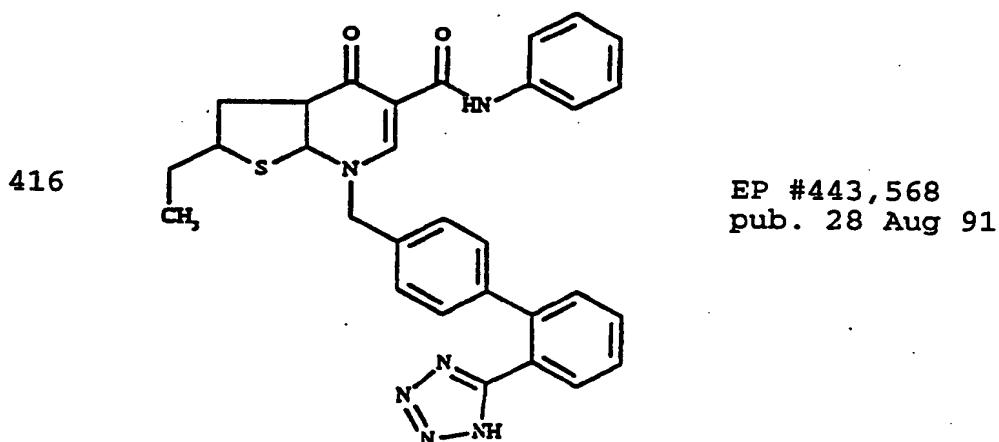
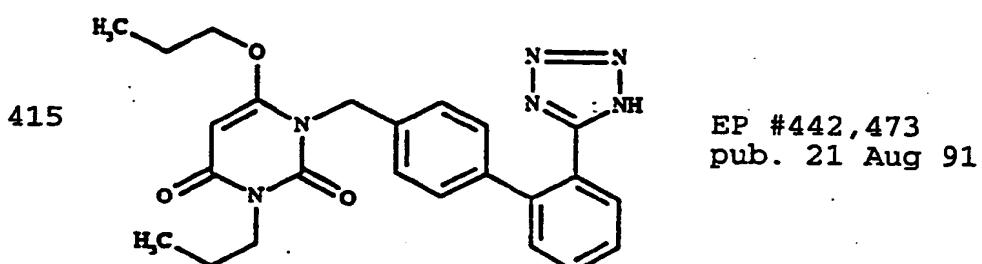


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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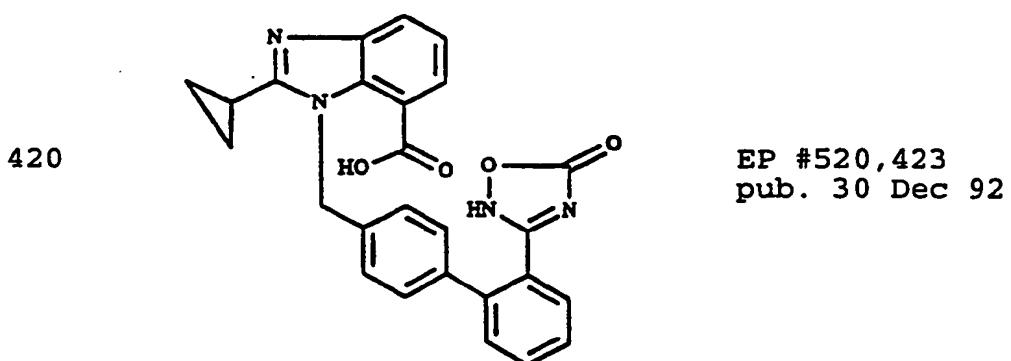
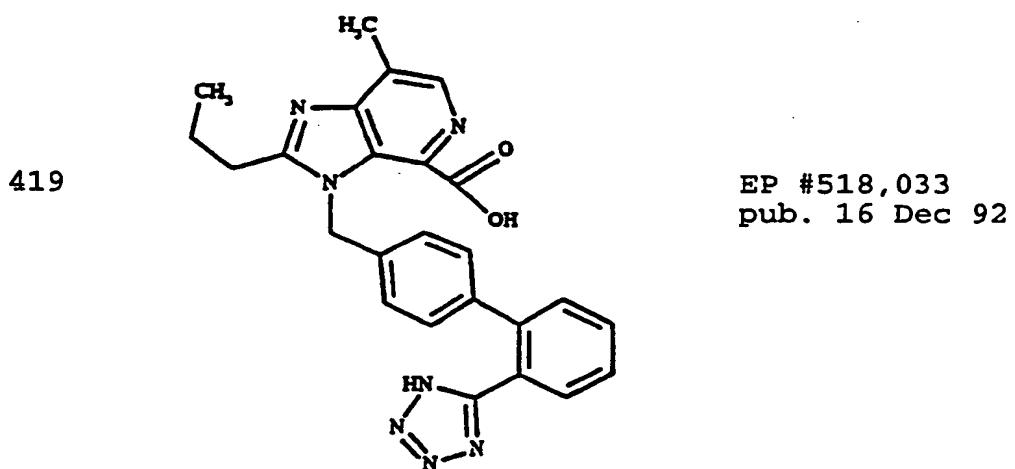
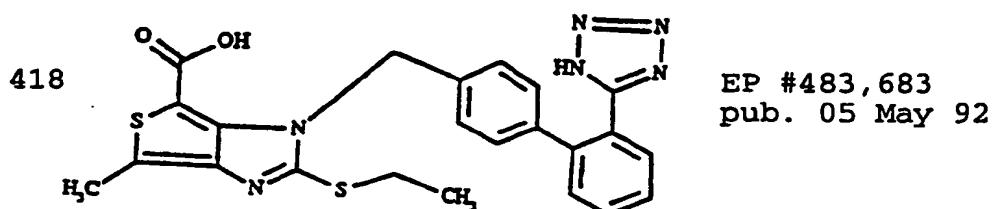
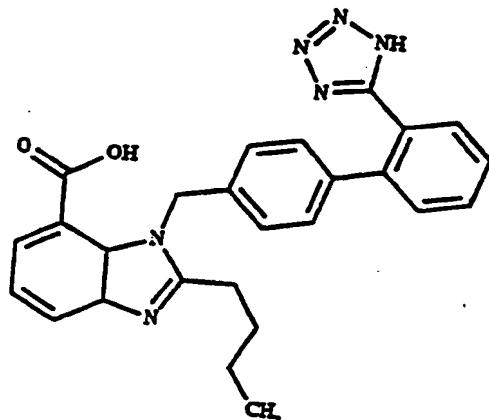


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

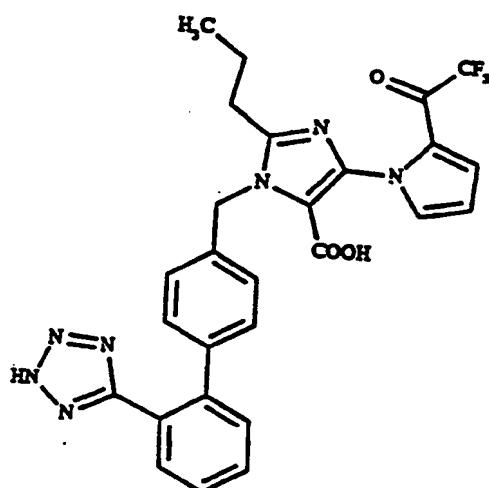
Compound #	Structure	Source
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421



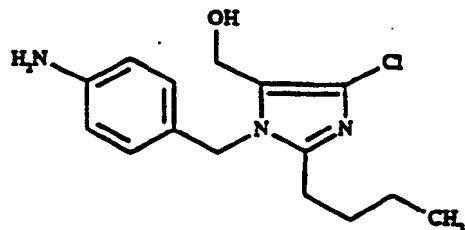
EP #546,358
pub. 16 Jun 93

422



WO #93/00341
pub. 07 Jan 93

423



WO #92/06081
pub. 16 Apr 92

TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
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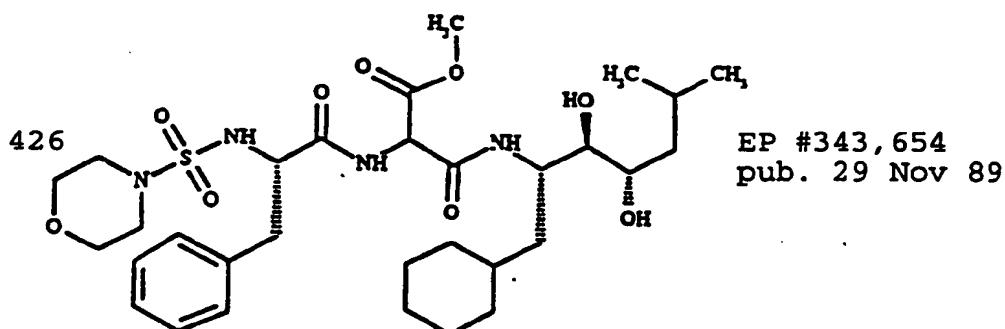
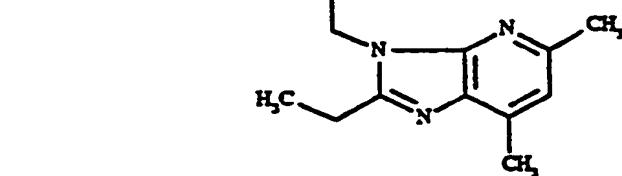
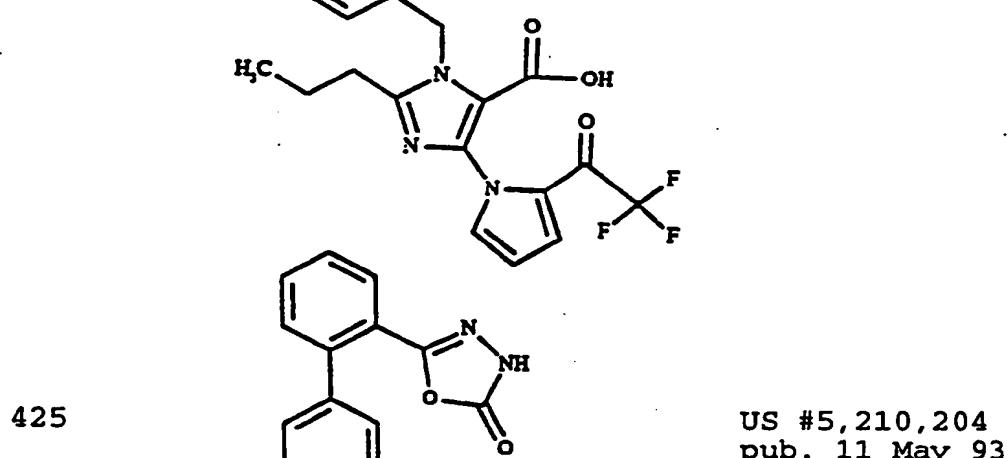


TABLE II: Angiotensin II Antagonists

Compound #	Structure	Source
427		WO #93/13077 pub. 08 Jul 93
428		WO #93/15734 pub. 19 Aug 93
429		US #5,246,943 pub. 21 Sep 93

The term "hydrido" denotes a single hydrogen atom (H). This hydrido group may be attached, for example, to an oxygen atom to form a hydroxyl group; or, as another example, one hydrido group may be attached to a carbon atom



5 to form a $\begin{array}{c} > \\ \text{CH} \\ - \end{array}$ group; or, as another example, two hydrido atoms may be attached to a carbon atom to form a -CH₂- group. Where the term "alkyl" is used, either alone or within other terms such as "haloalkyl" and "hydroxyalkyl", the term "alkyl" embraces linear or branched

10 radicals having one to about twenty carbon atoms or, preferably, one to about twelve carbon atoms. More preferred alkyl radicals are "lower alkyl" radicals having one to about ten carbon atoms. Most preferred are lower alkyl radicals having one to about five carbon atoms. The

15 term "cycloalkyl" embraces cyclic radicals having three to about ten ring carbon atoms, preferably three to about six carbon atoms, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. The term "haloalkyl" embraces radicals wherein any one or more of the alkyl carbon atoms is

20 substituted with one or more halo groups, preferably selected from bromo, chloro and fluoro. Specifically embraced by the term "haloalkyl" are monohaloalkyl, dihaloalkyl and polyhaloalkyl groups. A monohaloalkyl group, for example, may have either a bromo, a chloro, or a

25 fluoro atom within the group. Dihaloalkyl and polyhaloalkyl groups may be substituted with two or more of the same halo groups, or may have a combination of different halo groups. A dihaloalkyl group, for example, may have two fluoro atoms, such as difluoromethyl and difluorobutyl groups, or two

30 chloro atoms, such as a dichloromethyl group, or one fluoro atom and one chloro atom, such as a fluoro-chloromethyl group. Examples of a polyhaloalkyl are trifluoromethyl, 1,1-difluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, perfluoroethyl and 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl groups. The term "difluoroalkyl" embraces alkyl groups having two fluoro atoms substituted on any one or two of the alkyl group carbon atoms. The terms "alkyol" and "hydroxyalkyl" embrace linear or branched

alkyl groups having one to about ten carbon atoms any one of which may be substituted with one or more hydroxyl groups. The term "alkenyl" embraces linear or branched radicals having two to about twenty carbon atoms, preferably three to 5 about ten carbon atoms, and containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond, which carbon-carbon double bond may have either cis or trans geometry within the alkenyl moiety. The term "alkynyl" embraces linear or branched radicals having two to about twenty carbon atoms, preferably two to about 10 ten carbon atoms, and containing at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. The term "cycloalkenyl" embraces cyclic radicals having three to about ten ring carbon atoms including one or more double bonds involving adjacent ring carbons. The terms "alkoxy" and "alkoxyalkyl" embrace linear 15 or branched oxy-containing radicals each having alkyl portions of one to about ten carbon atoms, such as methoxy group. The term "alkoxyalkyl" also embraces alkyl radicals having two or more alkoxy groups attached to the alkyl radical, that is, to form monoalkoxyalkyl and dialkoxyalkyl groups. The "alkoxy" or "alkoxyalkyl" radicals may be 20 further substituted with one or more halo atoms, such as fluoro, chloro or bromo, to provide haloalkoxy or haloalkoxyalkyl groups. The term "alkylthio" embraces radicals containing a linear or branched alkyl group, of one 25 to about ten carbon atoms attached to a divalent sulfur atom, such as a methythio group. Preferred aryl groups are those consisting of one, two, or three benzene rings. The term "aryl" embraces aromatic radicals such as phenyl, naphthyl and biphenyl. The term "aralkyl" embraces aryl-substituted alkyl radicals such as benzyl, diphenylmethyl, triphenylmethyl, phenyl-ethyl, phenylbutyl and 30 diphenylethyl. The terms "benzyl" and "phenylmethyl" are interchangeable. The terms "phenalkyl" and "phenylalkyl" are interchangeable. An example of "phenalkyl" is 35 "phenethyl" which is interchangeable with "phenylethyl". The terms "alkylaryl", "alkoxyaryl" and "haloaryl" denote, respectively, the substitution of one or more "alkyl",

"alkoxy" and "halo" groups, respectively, substituted on an "aryl" nucleus, such as a phenyl moiety. The terms "aryloxy" and "arylthio" denote radicals respectively, provided by aryl groups having an oxygen or sulfur atom

5 through which the radical is attached to a nucleus, examples of which are phenoxy and phenylthio. The terms "sulfinyl" and "sulfonyl", whether used alone or linked to other terms, denotes, respectively, divalent radicals SO and SO_2 . The term "aralkoxy", alone or within another term, embraces an

10 aryl group attached to an alkoxy group to form, for example, benzyloxy. The term "acyl" whether used alone, or within a term such as acyloxy, denotes a radical provided by the residue after removal of hydroxyl from an organic acid, examples of such radical being acetyl and benzoyl. "Lower

15 alkanoyl" is an example of a more preferred sub-class of acyl. The term "amido" denotes a radical consisting of nitrogen atom attached to a carbonyl group, which radical may be further substituted in the manner described herein. The term "monoalkylaminocarbonyl" is interchangeable with

20 "N-alkylamido". The term "dialkylaminocarbonyl" is interchangeable with "N,N-dialkylamido". The term "alkenylalkyl" denotes a radical having a double-bond unsaturation site between two carbons, and which radical may consist of only two carbons or may be further substituted

25 with alkyl groups which may optionally contain additional double-bond unsaturation. The term "heteroaryl", where not otherwise defined before, embraces aromatic ring systems containing one or two hetero atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur in a ring system having five or six ring

30 members, examples of which are thienyl, furanyl, pyridinyl, thiazolyl, pyrimidyl and isoxazolyl. Such heteroaryl may be attached as a substituent through a carbon atom of the heteroaryl ring system, or may be attached through a carbon atom of a moiety substituted on a heteroaryl ring-member

35 carbon atom, for example, through the methylene substituent of imidazolemethyl moiety. Also, such heteroaryl may be attached through a ring nitrogen atom as long as aromaticity

of the heteroaryl moiety is preserved after attachment. For any of the foregoing defined radicals, preferred radicals are those containing from one to about ten carbon atoms.

5 Specific examples of alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, methylbutyl, dimethylbutyl and neopentyl. Typical alkenyl and alkynyl groups may have one unsaturated bond, such as an allyl group, or may have a
10 plurality of unsaturated bonds, with such plurality of bonds either adjacent, such as allene-type structures, or in conjugation, or separated by several saturated carbons.

15 Also included in the combination of the invention are the isomeric forms of the above-described angiotensin II receptor compounds and the epoxy-free spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor compounds, including diastereoisomers, regioisomers and the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof. The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable salts" 20 embraces salts commonly used to form alkali metal salts and to form addition salts of free acids or free bases. The nature of the salt is not critical, provided that it is pharmaceutically-acceptable. Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salts may be prepared from an
25 inorganic acid or from an organic acid. Examples of such inorganic acids are hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, nitric, carbonic, sulfuric and phosphoric acid. Appropriate organic acids may be selected from aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic, araliphatic, heterocyclic,
30 carboxylic and sulfonic classes of organic acids, example of which are formic, acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, gluconic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, glucuronic, maleic, fumaric, pyruvic, aspartic, glutamic, benzoic, anthranilic,
35 p-hydroxybenzoic, salicylic, phenylacetic, mandelic, embonic (pamoic), methansulfonic, ethanesulfonic, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic, pantothenic, benzenesulfonic,

toluenesulfonic, sulfanilic, mesylic,
cyclohexylaminosulfonic, stearic, algenic, β -hydroxybutyric,
malonic, galactaric and galacturonic acid. Suitable
pharmaceutically-acceptable base addition salts include
5 metallic salts made from aluminium, calcium, lithium,
magnesium, potassium, sodium and zinc or organic salts made
from N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, chloroprocaine, choline,
diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine (N-methylgluca-
mine) and procaine. All of these salts may be prepared by
10 conventional means from the corresponding compound by
reacting, for example, the appropriate acid or base with
such compound.

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Human congestive heart failure (CHF) is a complex condition usually initiated by vascular hypertension or a myocardial infarction (MI). In order to determine the probable effectiveness of a combination therapy for CHF, it is important to determine the potency of individual components of the combination therapy. Accordingly, in Assays "A" through "C", the angiotensin II receptor antagonist profiles were determined for many of the compounds described in Table II, herein. In Assays "D" and "E", there are described methods for evaluating a combination therapy of the invention, namely, an angiotensin II receptor antagonist of Table II and an epoxy-free spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist. The efficacy of the individual drugs, spironolactone and the angiotensin II receptor blocker, and of these drugs given together at various doses, are evaluated in rodent models of hypertension and CHF using surgical alterations to induce either hypertension or an MI. The methods and results of such assays are described below.

Assay A: Antiotensin II Binding Activity

Compounds of the invention were tested for ability to bind to the smooth muscle angiotensin II receptor using a rat uterine membrane preparation. Angiotensin II (AII) was purchased from Peninsula Labs. ^{125}I -angiotensin II (specific activity of 2200 Ci/mmol) was purchased from Du Pont-New England Nuclear. Other chemicals were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. This assay was carried out according to the method of Douglas et al [Endocrinology, 106, 120-124 (1980)]. Rat uterine membranes were prepared from fresh tissue. All procedures were carried out at 4°C. Uteri were stripped of fat and homogenized in phosphate-buffered saline at pH 7.4 containing 5 mM EDTA. The homogenate was

centrifuged at 1500 \times g for 20 min., and the supernatant was recentrifuged at 100,000 \times g for 60 min. The pellet was resuspended in buffer consisting of 2 mM EDTA and 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) to a final protein concentration of 4

5 mg/ml. Assay tubes were charged with 0.25 ml of a solution containing 5 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM EDTA, 0.5% bovine serum albumin, 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5 and ¹²⁵I-AII (approximately 10⁵ cpm) in the absence or in the presence of unlabelled ligand. The reaction was initiated by the addition of membrane protein

10 and the mixture was incubated at 25°C for 60 min. The incubation was terminated with ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) and the mixture was filtered to separate membrane-bound labelled peptide from the free ligand. The incubation tube and filter were washed with ice-cold buffer. Filters were

15 assayed for radioactivity in a Micromedic gamma counter. Nonspecific binding was defined as binding in the presence of 10 μ M of unlabelled AII. Specific binding was calculated as total binding minus nonspecific binding. The receptor binding affinity of an AII antagonist compound was indicated

20 by the concentration (IC₅₀) of the tested AII antagonist which gives 50% displacement of the total specifically bound ¹²⁵I-AII from the angiotensin II AT₁ receptor. Binding data were analyzed by a nonlinear least-squares curve fitting program. Results are reported in Table III.

25

Assay B: In Vitro Vascular Smooth Muscle-Response for AII

The compounds of the invention were tested for antagonist activity in rabbit aortic rings. Male New Zealand

30 white rabbits (2-2.5 kg) were sacrificed using an overdose of pentobarbital and exsanguinated via the carotid arteries. The thoracic aorta was removed, cleaned of adherent fat and connective tissue and then cut into 3-mm ring segments. The endothelium was removed from the rings by gently sliding a

35 rolled-up piece of filter paper into the vessel lumen. The rings were then mounted in a water-jacketed tissue bath, maintained at 37°C, between moveable and fixed ends of a

stainless steel wire with the moveable end attached to an FT03 Grass transducer coupled to a Model 7D Grass Polygraph for recording isometric force responses. The bath was filled with 20 ml of oxygenated (95% oxygen/5% carbon dioxide)

5 Krebs solution of the following composition (mM): 130 NaCl, 15 NaHCO₃, 1.2 KCl, 1.2 NaH₂PO₄, 1.2 MgSO₄, 2.5 CaCl₂, and 11.4 glucose. The preparations were equilibrated for one hour before approximately one gram of passive tension was placed on the rings. Angiotensin II concentration-response

10 curves were then recorded (3×10^{-10} to 1×10^{-5} M). Each concentration of AII was allowed to elicit its maximal contraction, and then AII was washed out repeatedly for 30 minutes before rechallenging with a higher concentration of AII. Aorta rings were exposed to the test antagonist at 10^{-15} M for 5 minutes before challenging with AII. Adjacent segments of the same aorta ring were used for all concentration-response curves in the presence or absence of the test antagonist. The effectiveness of the test compound was expressed in terms of pA₂ values and were calculated

15 according to H.O. Schild [Br. J. Pharmacol. Chemother., 2, 189-206 (1947)]. The pA₂ value is the concentration of the antagonist which increases the EC₅₀ value for AII by a factor of two. Each test antagonist was evaluated in aorta rings from two rabbits. Results are reported in Table III.

20

25

Assay C: In Vivo Intragastric Pressor Assay Response for All Antagonists

Male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 225-300 grams

30 were anesthetized with methohexitol (30 mg/kg, i.p.) and catheters were implanted into the femoral artery and vein. The catheters were tunneled subcutaneously to exit dorsally, posterior to the head and between the scapulae. The catheters were filled with heparin (1000 units/ml of saline).

35 The rats were returned to their cage and allowed regular rat chow and water ad libitum. After full recovery from surgery (3-4 days), rats were placed in Lucite holders

and the arterial line was connected to a pressure transducer. Arterial pressure was recorded on a Gould polygraph (mmHg). Angiotensin II was administered as a 30 ng/kg bolus via the venous catheter delivered in a 50 μ l volume with a 0.2 ml saline flush. The pressor response in mm Hg was measured by the difference from pre-injection arterial pressure to the maximum pressure achieved. The AII injection was repeated every 10 minutes until three consecutive injections yielded responses within 4 mmHg of each other. These three responses were then averaged and represented the control response to AII. The test compound was suspended in 0.5% methylcellulose in water and was administered by gavage. The volume administered was 2 ml/kg body weight. The standard dose was 3 mg/kg. Angiotensin II bolus injections were given at 30, 45, 60, 75, 120, 150, and 180 minutes after gavage. The pressor response to AII was measured at each time point. The rats were then returned to their cage for future testing. A minimum of 3 days was allowed between tests. Percent inhibition was calculated for each time point following gavage by the following formula: [(Control Response - Response at time point)/Control Response] X 100. Results are shown in Table III.

25 Assay "D": Hypertensive Rat Model

Male rats are made hypertensive by placing a silver clip with an aperture of 240 microns on the left renal artery, leaving the contralateral kidney untouched. Sham controls undergo the same procedure but without attachment of the clip. One week prior to the surgery, animals to be made hypertensive are divided into separate groups and drug treatment is begun. Groups of animals are administered vehicle, AII antagonist alone, spironolactone alone, and combinations of AII antagonist and spironolactone, at various doses, as follow:

		Combination of	
AII Antagonist (mg/kg/day)	Spironolactone (mg/kg/day)	AII Antagonist & Spironolactone (mg/kg/day)	(mg/kg/day)
3	5	3	5
	20	3	20
	50	3	50
	100	3	100
	200	3	200
10	5	10	5
	20	10	20
	50	10	50
	100	10	100
	200	10	200
30	5	30	5
	20	30	20
	50	30	50
	100	30	100
	200	30	200

After 12 to 24 weeks, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, left ventricular end diastolic pressure, left ventricular dP/dt, and heart rate are evaluated. The hearts are removed, weighed, measured and fixed in formalin. Collagen content of heart sections are evaluated using computerized image analysis of picrosirius stained sections. It would be expected that rats treated with a combination therapy of AII antagonist and spironolactone components, as compared to rats treated with either component alone, will show improvements in cardiac performance.

Assay "E": Myocardial Infarction Rat Model:

15

Male rats are anesthetized and the heart is exteriorized following a left sided thoracotomy. The left anterior descending coronary artery is ligated with a suture. The thorax is closed and the animal recovers. Sham

animals have the suture passed through without ligation.

One week prior to the surgery, animals to undergo infarction are divided into separate groups and drug treatment is begun. Groups of animals are administered vehicle, AII

5 antagonist alone, spironolactone alone, and combinations of AII antagonist and spironolactone, at various doses, as follow:

		Combination of	
AII Antagonist	Spironolactone	AII Antagonist & Spironolactone	
(mg/kg/day)	(mg/kg/day)	(mg/kg/day)	(mg/kg/day)
3	5	3	5
	20	3	20
	50	3	50
	100	3	100
	200	3	200
10	5	10	5
	20	10	20
	50	10	50
	100	10	100
	200	10	200
30	5	30	5
	20	30	20
	50	30	50
	100	30	100
	200	30	200

10 After six weeks, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, left ventricular end diastolic pressure, left ventricular dP/dt, and heart rate are evaluated. The hearts are removed, weighed, measured and fixed in formalin. Collagen content of heart sections are evaluated using computerized image analysis of picrosirius stained sections. It would be expected that rats treated with a combination therapy of AII antagonist and spironolactone components, as compared to rats treated with either component alone, will show improvements in cardiac performance.

15

TABLE III

In Vivo and In Vitro Angiotensin II
Activity of Compounds of the Invention

5

Test	Compound	1 Assay A		Dose	3 Assay C	
		IC ₅₀	pA ₂		Inhibition	Duration
Example #	(nM)			(mg/kg)	(%)	(min.)
	1	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
10	2	95	7.37/7.59	10	95	60
				30	98	90-120
15	3	5.4	8.70 ± 0.2	10	50	>180
				30	100	200+
20	4	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
	5	200	7.48/6.91	30	38	20-30
25	6	1300	6.55/6.82	100	90	120
	7	86	8.01/8.05	30	90	130
30	8	17,000	NT	NT	NT	NT
	9	700	6.67/6.12	30	80	75
35	10	4.9	8.19/7.59	3	86	100
				30	100	240
40	11	160	6.45/6.77	NT	NT	NT
	12	6.0	8.66/8.59	NT	NT	NT
45	13	17	8.70/8.85	NT	NT	NT
	14	7.2	8.84/8.71	NT	NT	NT
50	15	16	8.31/8.30	NT	NT	NT
	16	6.4	8.95/9.24	NT	NT	NT
55	17	4.0	8.64/8.40	NT	NT	NT
	18	970	6.14/6.09	NT	NT	NT
60	19	12,000	5.18/5.35	NT	NT	NT

Test	Compound	1 Assay A		2 Assay B		3 Assay C	
		IC50	Example #	pA ₂	Dose	Inhibition	Duration
		(nM)			(mg/kg)	(%)	(min.)
5	20	78,000		5.89/5.99	100	10	45
	21	87		7.71/7.21	NT	NT	NT
	22	460		6.60/6.46	NT	NT	NT
	23	430		6.48/7.15	NT	NT	NT
	24	10		7.56/7.73	NT	NT	NT
10	25	480		6.80/6.73	NT	NT	NT
	26	3.2		9.83/9.66	10	50	>180
	27	180		NT	NT	NT	NT
	28	570		5.57/6.00	NT	NT	NT
	29	160		NT	NT	NT	NT
15	30	22		7.73/7.88	30	50	>180
	31	14		NT	NT	NT	NT
	32	16		7.68/7.29	NT	NT	NT
	33	630		6.73/6.36	NT	NT	NT
	34	640		5.34/5.69	NT	NT	NT
20	35	41		7.25/7.47	NT	NT	NT
	36	1400		5.92/5.68	NT	NT	NT
	37	340		6.90/6.85	NT	NT	NT
	38	10		7.82/8.36	NT	NT	NT
	39	10		7.88/7.84	NT	NT	NT
25	40	83		7.94/7.61	NT	NT	NT
	41	3700		5.68/5.96	NT	NT	NT
	42	370		6.56/6.26	NT	NT	NT
	43	19		8.97/8.61	NT	NT	NT
	44	16		8.23/7.70	NT	NT	NT
30	45	4.4		8.41/8.24	NT	NT	NT
	46	110		6.80/6.64	NT	NT	NT

Test	Compound	1 Assay A	2 Assay B	3 Assay C		
		IC ₅₀	pA ₂	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
Example #	(nM)					
5	47	21	7.85/7.58	NT	NT	NT
	48	680	6.27/6.75	NT	NT	NT
	49	120	7.06/7.07	NT	NT	NT
	50	54	7.71/7.89	NT	NT	NT
	51	8.7	8.39/8.51	NT	NT	NT
10	52	100	8.14/8.12	NT	NT	NT
	53	65	7.56/7.83	NT	NT	NT
	54	3100	6.02	NT	NT	NT
	55	80	6.56/7.13	NT	NT	NT
	56	5.0	9.04/8.35	NT	NT	NT
15	57	2300	6.00	NT	NT	NT
	58	140	6.45/6.57	NT	NT	NT
	59	120	7.23/7.59	NT	NT	NT
	60	2200	6.40/6.03	NT	NT	NT
	61	110	7.29/7.70	NT	NT	NT
20	62	26	8.69/8.61	NT	NT	NT
	63	61	7.77/7.67	NT	NT	NT
	64	54	7.00/6.77	NT	NT	NT
	65	23	7.85/7.75	NT	NT	NT
	66	12	9.34/8.58	NT	NT	NT
25	67	3100	5.88/5.78	NT	NT	NT
	68	8.6	8.19/8.65	NT	NT	NT
	69	15	7.80/8.28	NT	NT	NT
	70	44	7.71/8.05	NT	NT	NT
	71	12,000	*	NT	NT	NT
30	72	83	6.11/6.10	NT	NT	NT
	73	790	7.65/7.46	NT	NT	NT

Test Compound	1 Example #	Assay A	Assay B	3 Assay C		
		IC50 (nM)	pA ₂	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
5	74	6.5	8.56/8.39	NT	NT	NT
	75	570	6.00/5.45	NT	NT	NT
	76	5400	5.52/5.78	NT	NT	NT
	77	15,000	5.77	NT	NT	NT
	78	101	7.0		93	60-100
10	79	4.9	9.2		100	>200
					50	>180
	80	25	8.1		NT	NT
	81	18	8.0		40	180
	82	7.9	8.5		20	180
15	83	3.6	8.3		15	>180
	84	16	7.1		20	30
	85	8.7	8.9		NT	NT
	86	9	7.8		NT	NT
	87	91	7.8		NT	NT
20	88	50	7.7		NT	NT
	89	18	7.9		NT	NT
	90	5.6	9.0		NT	NT
	91	30	8.6		40	>180
	92	35	7.9		NT	NT
25	93	480	NT		NT	NT
	94	5,800	NT		NT	NT
	95	66	8.2		NT	NT
	96	21	8.0		NT	NT
	97	280	7.7		NT	NT
30	98	22	8.1		NT	NT
	99	280	6.5		NT	NT
	100	4.4	9.4		NT	NT
	101	36	7.8		NT	NT

180

Test Compound	Example #	1 Assay A	2 Assay B	3 Assay C		
		IC ₅₀ (nM)	pA ₂	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
5	102	43	7.7		NT	NT
	103	12	8.0		NT	NT
	104	15	8.0		NT	NT
	105	290	6.6		NT	NT
	106	48	7.7		NT	NT
10	107	180	8.3		NT	NT
	108	720	5.3	100	45	90
	109	250	7.3	30	50	30
	110	590	6.4		NT	NT
	111	45	9.0	30	87	160
15	112	2000	5.2		NT	NT
	113	12	8.4	10	60	180
	114	400	6.4		NT	
	115	11	8.2	3	40	>240
	116	230	6.5		NT	
20	117	170	6.5		NT	
	118	37	9.21/9.17	10	70	120
	119	16	9.21/9.00	3	20	60
	120	25	9.05/8.77	10	80	240
	121	46	NT		NT	
25	122	46	NT		NT	
	123	50	NT		NT	
	124	40	9.42/9.12	3	45	>180
	125	40	9.25/8.80	3	35	>240

Test Compound	1 Assay A IC50 (nM)	2 Assay B pA ₂	3 Assay C		
			Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
5	126	240	7.20/7.05		NT
	127	12,000	4.96		NT
	128	16	8.63/8.40		NT
	129	6,700	5.30		NT
	130	40	8.10/7.94		NT
10	131	9.5	7.53/8.25		
	132	12	8.6		NT
	133	10	8.7	3	20
					180
15	134	22	9.3	3	35
	135	16	8.5	3	35
	136	NT	NT		NT
	137	220	8.3		NT
	138	130	8.2		NT
20	139	0.270	6.3		NT
	140	0.031	8.1		100
	141	0.110	8.02		NT
	142	2.000	NA		NT
	143	0.052	7.7		85
25	144	0.088	7.7		50
	145	0.480	6.7		NT
	146	0.072	6.4		NT

Test Compound	Example #	1 Assay A	2 Assay B	3 Assay C		
		IC ₅₀	pA ₂	Dose	Inhibition	Duration
		(nM)		(mg/kg)	(%)	(min.)
5	147	5.8	5.6	3	74	5-10
	148	0.87	5.8	3	92	20-30
	149	1.1	6.1	3	NT	NT
	150	14	8.03/7.80	3	25	>180
	151	17	7.76/7.97	3	15	180
10	152	150	7.46/7.23	3	10	140
	153	13	8.30/7.69	3	25	>180
	154	97	8.19/8.38		NA	
	155	86	7.60/7.14		NA	
	156	78	8.03/7.66		NA	
15	157	530	- /6.22		NA	
	158	54	8.23/8.14	3	30	>180
	159	21	7.92/7.56	3	10	150
	160	64	7.87/7.71			
	161	28			NA	
20	162	380	6.21/6.55		NA	
	163	420	7.42/6.75		NA	
	164	1700			NA	
	165	410	6.90/7.18		NA	

Test Compound	Example #	1Assay A	2Assay B	Dose (mg/kg)	3Assay C	
		IC50 (nM)	pA ₂		Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
5	166	160	7.57/7.74	3	15	NA
	167	370	7.08/7.11			NA
	168	420	7.69/7.58			NA
	169	150	7.78/7.58			180
	170	26	7.08/7.77			>180
10	171	28	7.52/7.11	3	0	0
	172	70	7.15/7.04	3	NA	NA
	173	90	7.49/6.92			NA
	174	180	7.29/7.02			NA
	175	27	NA		0	0
15	176	9.8	7.69/7.55	3	10	150
	177	26	7.41/7.85	3	15	180
	178	88	7.54/7.47	3	NA	NA
	179	310	6.67/ -			NA
	180	26	7.56/7.15		25	180
20	181	21	7.70/7.12	3	20	180
	182	59	NA	3	NA	NA
	183	390	NA			NA
	184	1100	6.78/ -			NA

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Test	Compound	1 Assay A		3 Assay C		
		IC50	pA ₂	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
		Example #	(nM)			
5	185	6.5	8.82/8.53	3	50	> 180
	186	38	8.13/7.40	3	25	180
	187	770	7.46/6.95		NA	
	188	140	7.72/7.09		NA	
	189	29	8.64/8.23		NA	
10	190	10	7.87/7.89	3	10	180
	191	81	7.75/7.76	3	10	180
	192	140			NA	
	193	11	9.27/8.87	3	10	180
	194	47	7.64/7.35		NA	
15	195	34	8.44/8.03		NA	
	196	31	7.68/8.26		NA	
	197	14	8.03/8.60		NA	
	198	7.6	8.76/8.64	3	35	> 180
	199	10	8.79/8.85	3	60	> 180
20	200	20	8.42/8.77	3	45	> 180
	201	17	8.78/8.63	3	10	180
	202	12	8.79/8.64	3	65	> 180
	203	9.2	8.43/8.36	3	50	> 180
	204	16	9.17/8.86	3	75	> 180
25	205	20	9.14/9.15	3	40	> 180
	206	5.4	8.75/8.89	3	30	> 180
	207	99	9.04/8.60		NA	
	208	22	9.19/8.69	3	50	> 180
	209	5.0	9.41/9.16	3	25	> 180
30	210	3.6	8.36/8.44	3	15	180
	211	18	8.74/8.67	3	35	> 180
	212	23	8.85/8.25	3	15	180
	213	51	NA		NA	
	214	65	NA		NA	
35	215	45	NA		NA	
	216	5.4	8.80/9.04	3	50	> 180

Test	1 Assay A	2 Assay B	Dose	3 Assay C	
				Compound	IC ₅₀
Example #	(nM)		(mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
5					
	217	9.4	NA	3	65
	218	9.0	NA		NA
	219	14	NA		NA
	220	7.0	NA	3	75
10	221	4.8	NA	3	25
	222	5.0	NA		NA
	223	14	7.45/7.87	3	20
	224	91	NA		NA
	225	160	NA		NA
15	226	93	NA		NA
	227	89	7.55/7.67		NA
	228	4.3	9.17/8.25	3	80
	229	19	NT	3	40
	230	2.6	8.23/8.69	3	25
20	231	3.6	NT	3	75
	232	4.4	8.59/8.89	3	70
	233	84	8.51/8.78		NT
	234	5.0	8.49/9.00	3	20
	235	34	7.14/7.07		NT
25	236	4.9	NC	3	70
	237	3.6	NT		NT
	238	1.7	NT	3	15
	239	6.8	7.88/8.01	3	20
	240	120	NA		NA
30	241	6.9	8.57/8.24	3	40
	242	110	7.11/6.60		NA
	243	250	NA		NA
	244	150	7.17/7.17		NA
	245	98	6.64/7.04		NA
35	246	72	7.46/7.59		NA
	247	9.4	8.26/8.41	3	20
					180

Test Compound	1 Example #	1 Assay A	2 Assay B	Dose (mg/kg)	3 Assay C	
		IC50 (nM)	pA ₂		Inhibition (%)	Duration (min.)
5	248	20	7.68/7.50	3	10	--
	249	4.4	NA	3	20	>180
	250	43	NA	3	0	--
	251	25	NA		NA	
	252	13	NA		NA	
10	253	2.0	NA		NA	
	254	72	NA		NA	
	255	12	7.61/7.46	3	20	>180
	256	4.1	8.43/7.78	3	30	>180
	257	160	6.63/6.68		NA	
15	258	350	6.84/6.84		NA	
	259	54	NA		NA	
	260	220	NA		NA	
	261	18	NA		NA	
	262	530	-/6.22		NA	
20	263	57	NA		NA	
	264	11	NA		NA	
	265	110	NA		NA	
	266	290	NA		NA	
	267	25	NA	3	25	>180
25	268	520	NA	3	0	--
	269	9.7	NA		NA	
	270	21	NA		NA	
	271	14	NC	3	20%	--
	272	97	NC	3	70%	>180 min.
30	273	9.8	8.53/8.61	3	25%	>180 min.
	274	13	9.06/8.85	3	35%	>180 min.
	275	6.3	9.07/ --	3	40%	>180 min.
	276	33	8.71/8.64	3	<20%	
	277	190	-- /6.54		NT	
35	278	30	8.49/8.51	3	50%	>180 min.
	279	270	8.06/8.25		NT	
	280	480	6.41/6.35	NT	NT	NT

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NT = NOT TESTED

NC = Non-Competitive antagonist

5 *Antagonist Activity not observed up to 10 μ M of test compound.

1Assay A: Angiotensin II Binding Activity

2Assay B: In Vitro Vascular Smooth Muscle Response

3Assay C: In Vivo Pressor Response

10

Test Compounds administered intragastrically, except for compounds of examples #1-#2, #4-#25, #27-#29, #30-#79, #108-#109, #111, #118 and #139-#149 which were given intraduodenally.

15

Administration of the angiotensin II receptor antagonist and the aldosterone receptor antagonist may take place sequentially in separate formulations, or may be 5 accomplished by simultaneous administration in a single formulation or separate formulations. Administration may be accomplished by oral route, or by intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous injections. The formulation may be in the form of a bolus, or in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous 10 isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders or granules having one or more pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers or diluents, or a binder such as gelatin or hydroxypropyl-methyl cellulose, together with one or more 15 of a lubricant, preservative, surface-active or dispersing agent.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical composition may be in the form of, for example, a tablet, 20 capsule, suspension or liquid. The pharmaceutical composition is preferably made in the form of a dosage unit containing a particular amount of the active ingredient. Examples of such dosage units are tablets or capsules. These may with advantage contain an amount of each active 25 ingredient from about 1 to 250 mg, preferably from about 25 to 150 mg. A suitable daily dose for a mammal may vary widely depending on the condition of the patient and other factors. However, a dose of from about 0.01 to 30 mg/kg body weight, particularly from about 1 to 15 mg/kg body weight, 30 may be appropriate.

The active ingredients may also be administered by injection as a composition wherein, for example, saline, dextrose or water may be used as a suitable carrier. A 35 suitable daily dose of each active component is from about 0.01 to 15 mg/kg body weight injected per day in multiple doses depending on the disease being treated. A preferred

daily dose would be from about 1 to 10 mg/kg body weight. Compounds indicated for prophylactic therapy will preferably be administered in a daily dose generally in a range from about 0.1 mg to about 15 mg per kilogram of body weight per day. A more preferred dosage will be a range from about 1 mg to about 15 mg per kilogram of body weight. Most preferred is a dosage in a range from about 1 to about 10 mg per kilogram of body weight per day. A suitable dose can be administered, in multiple sub-doses per day. These sub-doses 5 may be administered in unit dosage forms. Typically, a dose or sub-dose may contain from about 1 mg to about 100 mg of active compound per unit dosage form. A more preferred dosage will contain from about 2 mg to about 50 mg of active compound per unit dosage form. Most preferred is a dosage 10 form containing from about 3 mg to about 25 mg of active compound per unit dose.

15

In combination therapy, the aldosterone receptor antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 20 5 mg to about 400 mg, and the AII antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 1 mg to about 800 mg, which represents aldosterone antagonist-to-AII antagonist ratios ranging from about 400:1 to about 1:160.

25 In a preferred combination therapy, the aldosterone receptor antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 10 mg to about 200 mg, and the AII antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 5 mg to about 600 mg, which represents aldosterone 30 antagonist-to-AII antagonist ratios ranging from about 40:1 to about 1:60.

In a more preferred combination therapy, the aldosterone receptor antagonist may be present in an amount 35 in a range from about 20 mg to about 100 mg, and the AII antagonist may be present in an amount in a range from about 10 mg to about 400 mg, which represents aldosterone

antagonist-to-AII antagonist ratios ranging from about 10:1 to about 1:20.

The dosage regimen for treating a disease
5 condition with the combination therapy of this invention is selected in accordance with a variety of factors, including the type, age, weight, sex and medical condition of the patient, the severity of the disease, the route of administration, and the particular compound employed, and
10 thus may vary widely.

For therapeutic purposes, the active components of this combination therapy invention are ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants appropriate to the indicated
15 route of administration. If administered per os, the components may be admixed with lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanoic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric
20 acids, gelatin, acacia gum, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and then tableted or encapsulated for convenient administration. Such capsules or tablets may contain a controlled-release formulation as may be provided in a dispersion of active
25 compound in hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. Formulations for parenteral administration may be in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders or granules having one or more of the
30 carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The components may be dissolved in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and
35 modes of administration are well and widely known in the pharmaceutical art.

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Although this invention has been described with respect to specific embodiments, the details of these embodiments are not to be construed as limitations.

What Is Claimed Is:

1. A combination comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist
5 and a therapeutically-effective non-diuretic-effective amount of an epoxy-free spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist.

2. The combination of Claim 1 wherein said
10 aldosterone receptor antagonist is selected from spirolactone-type compounds of Formula A

15 (A)

wherein R is lower alkyl of up to 5 carbon atoms, and

20

25

3. The combination of Claim 2 wherein said spirolactone-type compound is selected from compounds of the group consisting of:

30 7α -Acylythio-3-oxo-4,15-androstadiene-[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
 3-Oxo- 7α -propionylthio-4,15-androstadiene-[17((β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
 $6\beta,7\beta$ -Methylene-3-oxo4,15-androstadiene-[17((β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
35 $15\alpha,16\alpha$ -Methylene-3-oxo-4, 7α -propionylthio-4-androstene[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;

6 β ,7 β ,15 α ,16 α -Dimethylene-3-oxo-4-androstene
[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
7 α -Acetylthio-15 β ,16 β -Methylene-3-oxo-4-androstene-
[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one;
5 15 β ,16 β -Methylene-3-oxo-7 β -propionylthio-4-
androstene-[17(β -1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one; and
6 β ,7 β ,15 β ,16 β -Dimethylene-3-oxo-4-androstene-[17(β -
1')-spiro-5']perhydrofuran-2'-one.

10 4. The combination of Claim 1 wherein said
aldosterone receptor antagonist is selected from
spirolactone-type compounds of Formula B:

15

(B)

wherein

20 R¹ is C₁₋₃-alkyl or C₁₋₃ acyl and R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₃-
alkyl.

25 5. The combination of Claim 4 wherein said
spirolactone-type compound is selected from:

1 α -Acetylthio-15 β ,16 β -methylene-7 α -methylthio-3-oxo-
17 α -pregn-4-ene-21,17-carbolactone; and
15 β ,16 β -Methylene-1 α ,7 α -dimethylthio-3-oxo-17 α -
30 pregn-4-ene-21,17-carbolactone.

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6. The combination of Claim 1 wherein said aldosterone receptor antagonist is selected from spirolactone-type compounds of Formula C:

5

(C)

10

7. The combination of Claim 6 wherein said spirolactone-type compound is selected from 7 α -Acylthio-21-hydroxy-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-17-carboxylic acid lactone;

15

21-hydroxy-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-1,4-diene-17-carboxylic acid lactone; and

20 17-hydroxy-7 α -mercapto-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-21-carboxylic acid γ -lactone acetate.

25 8. The combination of Claim 1 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from compounds consisting of a first portion and a second portion, wherein said first portion is selected from a fragment of Formula I:

30 Ar-Alk-L
Ar-L-Ar-Alk-L
Het-L-Ar-Alk-L
Het-L-Het-Alk-L (I)
Ar-L-Het-Alk-L
Het-L-Alk-L

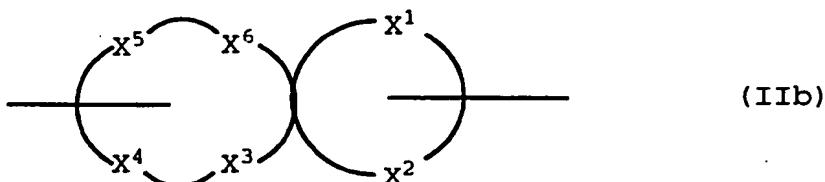
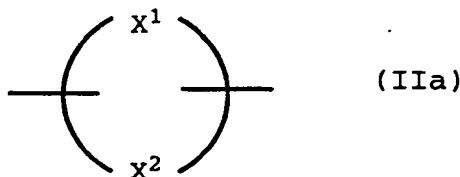
35 wherein Ar is a five or six-membered carbocyclic ring system consisting of one ring or two fused rings, with such ring or rings being fully unsaturated or partially or fully saturated;

wherein Het is a monocyclic or bicyclic fused ring system having from five to eleven ring members, and having at least one of such ring members being a hetero atom selected from one or more hetero atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and with such ring system containing up to six of such hetero atoms as ring members;

10 wherein Alk is an alkyl radical or alkylene chain, linear or branched, containing from one to about five carbon atoms;

15 wherein L is a straight bond or a bivalent linker moiety selected from carbon, oxygen and sulfur;

20 and wherein said second portion is a monocyclic heterocyclic moiety selected from moieties of Formula IIa or is a bicyclic heterocyclic moiety selected from moieties of Formula IIb:



25 wherein each of X¹ through X⁶ is selected from -CH=, -CH₂-, -N=, -NH-, O, and S, with the proviso that at least one of X¹ through X⁶ in each of Formula IIa and Formula IIb must be a hetero atom, and wherein said

heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa or IIb may be attached through a bond from any ring member of the Formula IIa or IIb heterocyclic moiety having a substitutable or a bond-forming position.

5

9. The combination of Claim 8 wherein said monocyclic heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa is selected from thienyl, furyl, pyranyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, 10 pyridazinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, isopyrrolyl, 3-isopyrrolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2-dithioly, 1,3-dithioly, 1,2,3-oxathioly, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 15 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3,4-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3,5-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3-dioxazolyl, 1,2,4-dioxazolyl, 1,3,2-dioxazolyl, 1,3,4-dioxazolyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazolyl, 1,3-oxathioly, 1,2-pyran, 1,4-pyran, 1,2-pyrone, 1,4-pyrone, 20 pyridinyl, piperazinyl, s-triazinyl, as-triazinyl, v-triazinyl, 1,2,4-oxazinyl, 1,3,2-oxazinyl, 1,3,6-oxazinyl, 1,2,6-oxazinyl, 1,4-oxazinyl, o-isoxazinyl, p-isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, 1,4-oxazinyl, o-isoxazinyl, p-isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, 1,2,6-oxathiazinyl, 1,4,2-oxadiazinyl, 1,3,5,2-oxadiazinyl, 25 morpholinyl, azepinyl, oxepinyl, thiepinyl and 1,2,4-diazepinyl.

10. The combination of Claim 9 wherein said 30 bicyclic heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIb is selected from benzo[b]thienyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxaliny, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, 35 pteridinyl, isochromanyl, chromanyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl, 2H-furo[3,2-b]pyranyl, 5H-pyrido[2,3-d]1,2-oxazinyl, 1H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]oxazolyl, 4H-

imidazo[4,5-d]thiazolyl, pyrazino[2,3-d]pyridazinyl,
imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl, cyclopenta[b]pyranyl, 4H-[1,3]oxathiolo-[5,4-b]pyrrolyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl,
imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazinyl and
5 4H-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-d]imidazolyl.

11. The combination of Claim 10 wherein said
angiotensin II receptor antagonist compound having said
first-and-second-portion moieties of Formula I and II is
10 further characterized by having an acidic moiety attached
to either of said first-and-second-portion moieties.

12. The combination of Claim 11 wherein said
acidic moiety is attached to the first-portion moiety of
15 Formula I and is defined by Formula III:

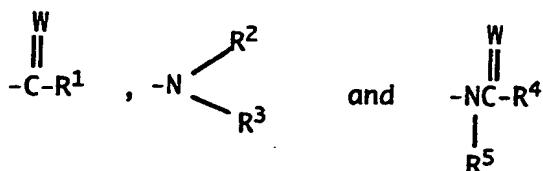
-UnA (III)

wherein n is a number selected from zero through three,
20 inclusive, and wherein A is an acidic group selected to
contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom, and the amide,
ester and salt derivatives of said acidic moieties;
wherein U is a spacer group independently selected from
one or more of alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl,
25 alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl and heteroaryl having one
or more ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and
nitrogen atoms.

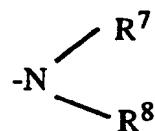
13. The combination of Claim 12 wherein said
30 acidic moiety is selected from carboxyl moiety and
tetrazolyl moiety.

14. The combination of Claim 12 wherein any of
the moieties of Formula I and Formula II may be
35 substituted at any substitutable position by one or more
radicals selected from hydrido, hydroxy, alkyl, alkenyl,
alkynyl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, halo, oxo,

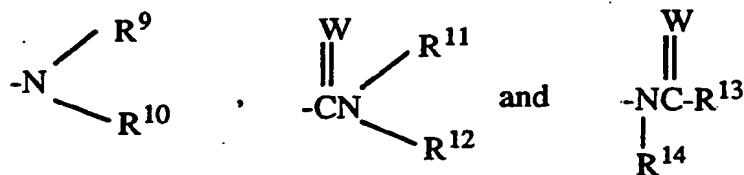
alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, aralkylthio, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, aroyl, cycloalkenyl, cyano, cyanoamino, nitro, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl,
5 aralkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, mercapto, mercaptocarbonyl, alkylthio, arylthio, alkylthiocarbonyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroaryl having one or more ring atoms selected from oxygen,
10 sulfur and nitrogen atoms, and amino and amido radicals of the formula



15 wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom; wherein each of R¹ through R⁵ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, YR⁶ and



20 wherein Y is selected from oxygen atom and sulfur atom and R⁶ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl and aryl; wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is independently selected from 25 hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of 30 R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is further independently selected from amino and amido radicals of the formula



wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom;
 wherein each of R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³ and R¹⁴ is
 5 independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl,
 cyano, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl,
 haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl,
 and wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of
 10 R⁴ and R⁵ taken together may form a heterocyclic group
 having five to seven ring members including the nitrogen
 atom of said amino or amido radical, which heterocyclic
 group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as
 ring members selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur
 atoms and which heterocyclic group may be saturated or
 15 partially unsaturated; wherein each of R² and R³ taken
 together and each of R⁷ and R⁸ taken together may form an
 aromatic heterocyclic group having five ring members
 including the nitrogen atom of said amino or amido
 radical and which aromatic heterocyclic group may further
 20 contain one or more hetero atoms as ring atoms selected
 from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur atoms; or a tautomer
 thereof or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

15. The combination of Claim 14 wherein said
 25 angiotensin II receptor antagonist is 5-[2-[5-[(3,5-
 dibutyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-pyridinyl]phenyl-
 1H-tetrazole or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt
 thereof and said spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor
 antagonist is
 30 17-hydroxy-7 α -mercapto-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-21-
 carboxylic acid γ -lactone acetate or a pharmaceutically-
 acceptable salt thereof.

16. The combination of Claim 15 further

200

characterized by said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said aldosterone receptor antagonist being present in said combination in a weight ratio range from about one-to-one to about twenty-to-one of said angiotensin II receptor antagonist to said aldosterone receptor antagonist.

17. The combination of Claim 15 wherein said weight ratio range is from about five-to-one to about 10 fifteen-to-one.

18. The combination of Claim 17 wherein said weight ratio range is about ten-to-one.

15 19. The combination of Claim 1 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of:
saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170,
EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282,
20 BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194,
EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057,
LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22,
WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium,
E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan,
25 L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan,
UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234,
L-162441, L-163007, PD-123177, A-81988, BMS-180560,
CGP-38560A, CGP-48369, DA-2079, DE-3489, DuP-167,
EXP-063, EXP-6155, EXP-6803, EXP-7711, EXP-9270, FK-739,
30 HR-720, ICI-D6888, ICI-D7155, ICI-D8731, isoteoline,
KRI-1177, L-158809, L-158978, L-159874, LR B087,
LY-285434, LY-302289, LY-315995, RG-13647, RWJ-38970,
RWJ-46458, S-8307, S-8308, saprisartan, saralasin,
Sarmesin, WK-1360, X-6803, ZD-6888, ZD-7155, ZD-8731,
35 BIBS39, CI-996, DMP-811, DuP-532, EXP-929, L-163017,
LY-301875, XH-148, XR-510, zolasartan and PD-123319.

20. The combination of Claim 19 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of:

5 saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170, EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282, BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194, EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057, LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22, WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium, 10 E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan, L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan, UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234, L-162441, L-163007 and PD-123177.

15 21. A co-therapy for treating cardiovascular disorders in a subject afflicted with or susceptible to multiple cardiovascular disorders, wherein said co-therapy comprises administering a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist 20 and administering a therapeutically effective non-diuretic-effective amount of an epoxy-free spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist.

25 22. The co-therapy of Claim 21 wherein said subject is afflicted with or susceptible to or afflicted with hypertension.

30 23. The co-therapy of Claim 21 wherein said subject is susceptible to or afflicted with congestive heart failure.

35 24. The co-therapy of Claim 21 further characterized by administering said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said aldosterone receptor antagonist in a sequential manner.

25. The co-therapy of Claim 21 further

characterized by administering said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said aldosterone receptor antagonist in a substantially simultaneous manner.

5 26. The co-therapy of Claim 21 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is 5-[2-[5-[(3,5-dibutyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-pyridinyl]phenyl-1H-tetrazole or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof and said aldosterone receptor antagonist is
10 17-hydroxy-7 α -mercapto-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-21-carboxylic acid γ -lactone acetate or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

15 27. The co-therapy of Claim 25 further characterized in administering said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said aldosterone receptor antagonist is a weight ratio range from about two-to-one to about fifty-to-one of said angiotensin II receptor antagonist to said aldosterone receptor antagonist.

20 28. The co-therapy of Claim 27 wherein said weight ratio range is from about two-to-one to about ten-to-one.

25 29. The co-therapy of Claim 28 wherein said weight ratio range is about five-to-one.

30 30. A method to treat a subject susceptible to or afflicted with congestive heart failure, which method comprises administering a combination of drug agents comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist and a therapeutically-effective non-diuretic-effective amount of an epoxy-free spirolactone-type aldosterone receptor antagonist.

35 31. The method of Claim 30 wherein said aldosterone receptor antagonist is 17-hydroxy-7 α -

mercapto-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-21-carboxylic acid γ -lactone acetate or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

5 32. The method of Claim 30 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from compounds consisting of a first portion and a second portion, wherein said first portion is selected from a fragment of Formula I:

10

Ar-Alk-L

Ar-L-Ar-Alk-L

Het-L-Ar-Alk-L

Het-L-Het-Alk-L

(I)

15

Ar-L-Het-Alk-L

Het-L-Alk-L

20 wherein Ar is a five or six-membered carbocyclic ring system consisting of one ring or two fused rings, with such ring or rings being fully unsaturated or partially or fully saturated;

25 wherein Het is a monocyclic or bicyclic fused ring system having from five to eleven ring members, and having at least one of such ring members being a hetero atom selected from one or more hetero atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and with such ring system containing up to six of such hetero atoms as ring members;

30

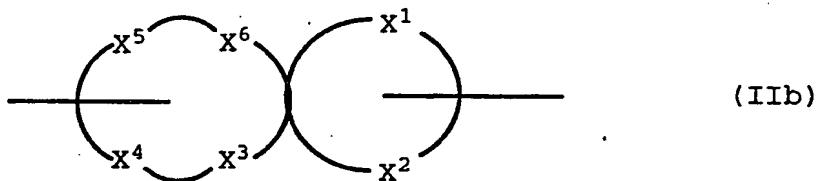
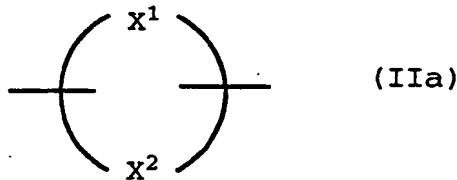
 wherein Alk is an alkyl radical or alkylene chain, linear or branched, containing from one to about five carbon atoms;

35

 wherein L is a straight bond or a bivalent linker moiety selected from carbon, oxygen and sulfur;

and wherein said second portion is a monocyclic heterocyclic moiety selected from moieties of Formula IIa or is a bicyclic heterocyclic moiety selected from moieties of Formula IIb:

5



wherein each of X¹ through X⁶ is selected from -CH=, -CH₂-, -N=, -NH-, O, and S, with the proviso that at 10 least one of X¹ through X⁶ in each of Formula IIa and Formula IIb must be a hetero atom, and wherein said heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa or IIb may be attached through a bond from any ring member of the Formula IIa or 15 IIb heterocyclic moiety having a substitutable or a bond-forming position.

33. The method of Claim 32 wherein said monocyclic heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIa is selected 20 from thienyl, furyl, pyranyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, furazanyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, furanyl, thiophenyl, isopyrrolyl, 3-isopyrrolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2-dithioly, 1,3-dithioly, 1,2,3-oxathioly, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3,4-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3,5-oxatriazolyl, 1,2,3-

dioxazolyl, 1,2,4-dioxazolyl, 1,3,2-dioxazolyl, 1,3,4-dioxazolyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazolyl, 1,3-oxathioly1, 1,2-pyranyl, 1,4-pyranyl, 1,2-pyronyl, 1,4-pyronyl, pyridinyl, piperazinyl, s-triazinyl, a-triazinyl, v-triazinyl, 1,2,4-oxazinyl, 1,3,2-oxazinyl, 1,3,6-oxazinyl, 1,2,6-oxazinyl, 1,4-oxazinyl, o-isoxazinyl, p-isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, 1,4-oxazinyl, o-isoxazinyl, p-isoxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, 1,2,6-oxathiazinyl, 1,4,2-oxadiazinyl, 1,3,5,2-oxadiazinyl, 10 morpholinyl, azepinyl, oxepinyl, thiepinyl and 1,2,4-diazepinyl.

34. The method of Claim 33 wherein said bicyclic heterocyclic moiety of Formula IIb is selected from benzo[b]thienyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, 15 indolizinyl, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, quinolizinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, isochromanyl, chromanyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl, 2H-furo[3,2-b]pyranyl, 5H-pyrido[2,3-d][1,2]oxazinyl, 1H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]oxazolyl, 4H-imidazo[4,5-d]thiazolyl, pyrazino[2,3-d]pyridazinyl, 20 imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl, cyclopenta[b]pyranyl, 4H-[1,3]oxathiolo-[5,4-b]pyrrolyl, thieno[2,3-b]furanyl, 25 imidazo[1,2-b][1,2,4]triazinyl and 4H-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-d]imidazolyl.

35. The method of Claim 34 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist compound having said 30 first-and-second-portion moieties of Formula I and II is further characterized by having an acidic moiety attached to either of said first-and-second-portion moieties.

36. The method of Claim 35 wherein said acidic 35 moiety is attached to the first-portion moiety of Formula I and is defined by Formula III:

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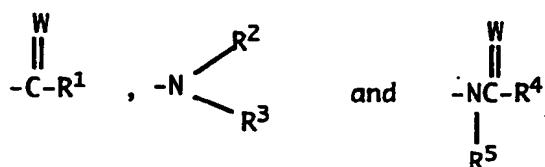
$$-U_{\mathrm{pA}}$$

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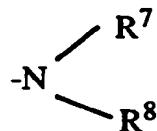
wherein n is a number selected from zero through three, inclusive, and wherein A is an acidic group selected to contain at least one acidic hydrogen atom, and the amide, ester and salt derivatives of said acidic moieties; wherein U is a spacer group independently selected from one or more of alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl and heteroaryl having one or more ring atoms selected from oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms.

37. The method of Claim 36 wherein said acidic moiety is selected from carboxyl moiety and tetrazolyl moiety.

38. The method of Claim 36 wherein any of the
moieties of Formula I and Formula II may be substituted
at any substitutable position by one or more radicals
selected from hydrido, hydroxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,
aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, halo, oxo, alkoxy,
aryloxy, aralkoxy, aralkylthio, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl,
cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, aroyl, cycloalkenyl, cyano,
cyanoamino, nitro, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxy carbonyloxy,
alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, aralkoxy carbonyl,
carboxyl, mercapto, mercaptocarbonyl, alkylthio,
arylthio, alkylthiocarbonyl, alkylsulfinyl,
alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl,
aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, heteroaryl
having one or more ring atoms selected from oxygen,
sulfur and nitrogen atoms, and amino and amido radicals
of the formula

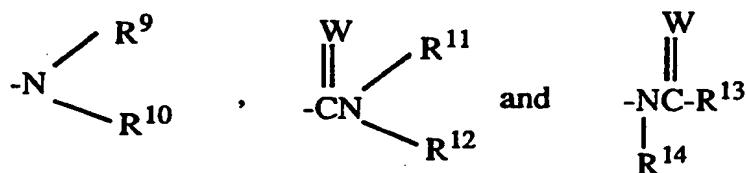


wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom; wherein each of R¹ through R⁵ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl, aryl, YR⁶ and



5

wherein Y is selected from oxygen atom and sulfur atom and R⁶ is selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl and aryl; wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cyano, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl, and wherein each of R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁷ and R⁸ is further independently selected from amino and amido radicals of the formula



20

wherein W is oxygen atom or sulfur atom;
wherein each of R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³ and R¹⁴ is
independently selected from hydrido, alkyl, cycloalkyl,
cyano, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl,
25 haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, aralkyl and aryl,
and wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of
R⁴ and R⁵ taken together may form a heterocyclic group
having five to seven ring members including the nitrogen
atom of said amino or amido radical, which heterocyclic
30 group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as
ring members selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur
atoms and which heterocyclic group may be saturated or

partially unsaturated; wherein each of R² and R³ taken together and each of R⁷ and R⁸ taken together may form an aromatic heterocyclic group having five ring members including the nitrogen atom of said amino or amido

5 radical and which aromatic heterocyclic group may further contain one or more hetero atoms as ring atoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur atoms; or a tautomer thereof or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

10 39. The method of Claim 38 wherein said angiotensin II receptor antagonist is 5-[2-[5-[(3,5-dibutyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-pyridinyl]phenyl-1H-tetrazole or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof and said aldosterone receptor antagonist is

15 17-hydroxy-7 α -mercapto-3-oxo-17 α -pregn-4-ene-21-carboxylic acid γ -lactone acetate or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt thereof.

40. The method of Claim 39 further

20 characterized by said angiotensin II receptor antagonist and said aldosterone receptor antagonist being present in said combination in a weight ratio range from about one-to-one to about twenty-to-one of said angiotensin II receptor antagonist to said aldosterone receptor

25 antagonist.

41. The method of Claim 40 wherein said weight ratio range is from about five-to-one to about fifteen-to-one.

30 42. The method of Claim 41 wherein said weight ratio range is about ten-to-one.

43. The method of Claim 30 wherein said

35 angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170,

EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282,
BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194,
EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057,
LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22,
5 WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium,
E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan,
L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan,
UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234,
L-162441, L-163007, PD-123177, A-81988, BMS-180560,
10 CGP-38560A, CGP-48369, DA-2079, DE-3489, DuP-167,
EXP-063, EXP-6155, EXP-6803, EXP-7711, EXP-9270, FK-739,
HR-720, ICI-D6888, ICI-D7155, ICI-D8731, isoteoline,
KRI-1177, L-158809, L-158978, L-159874, LR B087,
LY-285434, LY-302289, LY-315995, RG-13647, RWJ-38970,
15 RWJ-46458, S-8307, S-8308, saprisartan, saralasin,
Sarmesin, WK-1360, X-6803, ZD-6888, ZD-7155, ZD-8731,
BIBS39, CI-996, DMP-811, DuP-532, EXP-929, L-163017,
LY-301875, XH-148, XR-510, zolasartan and PD-123319.

20 44. The method of Claim 43 wherein said
angiotensin II receptor antagonist is selected from the
group consisting of
saralasin acetate, candesartan cilexetil, CGP-63170,
EMD-66397, KT3-671, LR-B/081, valsartan, A-81282,
25 BIBR-363, BIBS-222, BMS-184698, candesartan, CV-11194,
EXP-3174, KW-3433, L-161177, L-162154, LR-B/057,
LY-235656, PD-150304, U-96849, U-97018, UP-275-22,
WAY-126227, WK-1492.2K, YM-31472, losartan potassium,
E-4177, EMD-73495, eprosartan, HN-65021, irbesartan,
30 L-159282, ME-3221, SL-91.0102, Tasosartan, Telmisartan,
UP-269-6, YM-358, CGP-49870, GA-0056, L-159689, L-162234,
L-162441, L-163007 and PD-123177.

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